

# Jordan Times

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## Iraqi children start school year

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraqi children began a new school year on Tuesday — then streamed out of their classrooms to join street protests against the United States and Britain. Five million Iraqi children went to school but thousands took time off lessons to shout "down, down Bush" and "Long live Saddam" outside the U.S. and British embassies in Baghdad, witnesses said. They said the pupils chanted the slogan in Arabic and English and carried placards denouncing the Washington and London governments and U.N. sanctions against Iraq. Iraqi President Saddam Hussein says the sanctions are barbaric and target children by depriving them of food. An Iraqi newspaper warned the United States and its European and Arab allies they would suffer unimaginable losses if they mounted an attack on the country. "We remind them once again that aggression launched on Iraq will turn into a great disaster for them (the U.S.) and their allies" in the region. "They will sustain human and material losses they never contemplated," said an editorial in Al Thawra, newspaper of the ruling Baath Party.

## Arab ministers to meet in New York

TUNIS (R) — Arab foreign ministers will meet in New York Wednesday to try to surmount deep divisions over the Gulf crisis, the Arab League said Tuesday. The meeting, on the sidelines of the United Nations General Assembly session, will be the first to embrace virtually all foreign ministers since an August 3 meeting in Cairo, one day after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. Assad Al Assad, then 21-member group's acting secretary general, is expected to participate, a league official said. But Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz refused to go to New York after the United States denied landing permission for his private plane. Permanent representatives to the Arab League briefly met on Thursday in Tunis but suspended their work pending the New York meeting. The ministers are to fix a new date for a meeting of the Arab League Council which must decide on arrangements for transferring the Arab League headquarters to Cairo from Tunis.

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## Qian, Levy meet

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Foreign ministers Qian Qichen of China and David Levy of Israel met for 45 minutes at the United Nations Tuesday and Levy later said the two countries, which have no diplomatic relations, would continue to strengthen contacts. "We had a good exchange of views. There will be further talks on bilateral matters. We shall carry on strengthening the existing links," he said, speaking through an interpreter. The two countries also keep in touch through their U.N. missions as well as in Hong Kong. Their foreign ministers usually meet during the annual U.N. General Assembly session.

## Poland's elections set for Nov. 25

WARSAW (R) — Poland will hold presidential elections to replace General Wojciech Jaruzelski Nov. 25, Parliament Speaker Mikolaj Kozaliewicz announced Tuesday.

## Bush promises U.N. payments

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — U.S. President George Bush has pledged to pay the half-billion dollars the U.S. owes to the U.N., but current congressional negotiations leave U.S. payments unsure. The United States is the world body's biggest debtor, owing \$521.9 million to the U.N. budget. Under-Secretary-General Ronald Spies, the top-ranking American in the world body, recently warned that the United States could have its voting rights in the General Assembly suspended in the new year if it doesn't start to pay up.

## Suspected 'Iraqi spy' arrested

KARLSRUHE (AP) — Authorities have arrested a Foreign Ministry employee suspected of delivering confidential documents to the Iraqi military intelligence, the chief prosecutor's office confirmed Tuesday. A statement from the prosecutor's office in Karlsruhe said the 35-year-old mid-level employee was taken into investigative custody on Aug. 29. The statement followed a report on the arrest in Monday's issue of the newspaper Der Spiegel. The man was identified by the prosecutor's statement only as "Juergen M.G." Spiegel gave the man's name as Mohammad Juergen Gietler and said he had converted to Islam in 1987. The prosecutor's office said the man was allegedly recruited by the Iraqi military intelligence in March 1990. He is suspected of handing over copies of confidential documents to his Iraqi contact during regular weekly meetings.

## Saudis to double military

LONDON (AP) — Saudi Arabia is to double its armed forces to 120,000 troops, Jane's Defence Weekly reported. The defence magazine quoted unidentified sources inside and outside Saudi Arabia. "Analysts say Saudi Arabia needs three divisions to protect the border with Iraq, and another division for the Tabuk region. One division would be required in the south near the border with Yemen," Jane's said. The magazine said Saudi Arabia would call up reserve forces if the increase could not be achieved with recruits.

## Iran group wants U.K. to free student

NICOSIA (AP) — An Iranian group has called for Britain's "unconditional and immediate" release of Mehdi Karubi, an engineering student arrested in December 1989 in an alleged plot to kill author Salman Rushdie. "The release would be considered the first practical step on the part of the British government to show its respect for the recently reached agreements between Iran and Britain," said a group calling itself the Committee for Supporting Muslim Students under British Oppression. The two countries announced Thursday that they were resuming formal ties, severed 18 months ago in the dispute over Rushdie's novel "The Satanic Verses."

## King: Iraq will not discuss Gulf solution under military threat

AMMAN (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein said Tuesday that Iraq would not discuss the Gulf crisis as long as it faces a military threat.

King Hussein repeated a warning that the buildup of foreign troops in the Gulf region could lead to a war with catastrophic consequences for the entire world.

The King, speaking with Japanese journalists on the eve of a visit by Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, stressed that he believes only a negotiated Arab settlement can lead to a peaceful resolution of the crisis.

"My understanding is that Iraq is willing and ready to discuss this problem and all other Arab problems within the Arab context but is clearly unwilling to do so facing a military threat to itself and its future," the King said. King Hussein said the deployment of foreign forces in the Gulf and Security Council resolutions against Iraq "adversely affected the chances for an Arab attempt to resolve the problem between Iraq and Kuwait within the Arab context."

"I warned from the start that

condemnation, provocation and intimidation would not work and this is precisely where we are at this moment," the King added.

The King stressed that any solution to the Gulf crisis must also consider the other Middle East problems, such as the Palestine question and Lebanon.

King Hussein is expected to discuss the Gulf crisis and the economic difficulties facing Jordan because of the crisis when he meets Wednesday with the Japanese prime minister.

He said Jordan is paying a heavy price for honouring the U.N. sanctions and for trying to achieve peace in the region. The sanctions have especially hurt Jordan because Iraq is its major trading partner.

The King said Jordan was being "punished," it seems, for fearing for the future of the region and the world. How far this is going I honestly do not know. But there is a problem and it is a serious one and we are to a degree almost in a state of siege.

"We are paying a very high price for adhering to our principles and for trying to preserve peace and serve the cause of

peace and stability in this region," he added.

Iraq's Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait and the U.N. trade embargo are devastating Jordan's economy. The Kingdom has also to deal with the influx of hundreds of thousands of Asians and Arabs fleeing Iraq and Kuwait.

King Hussein said Jordan was adhering to the U.N. sanctions "despite enormous difficulties. We are living in a war zone with all that implies in terms of our economy and the very heavy premiums imposed on us by the world for our exports or imports into this country by sea or by air."

He said more than 100,000 Jordanians had lost their jobs in Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states.

Asked whether Kaifu would meet any Iraqi officials while in Amman, King Hussein said: "I am not aware of any such plans. At least, that is the answer I can give you now."

He said Jordan appreciated "the attention that we have felt was given to us by the Japanese government," adding Kaifu's visit would be "a very important landmark."

## Jordan requests EC to separate direct aid and evacuee relief

By Mariam M. Shahin  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordan has requested the European Community (EC) to differentiate between "aid for Jordan" and "aid for the evacuees" when considering the allocations of a \$2 billion aid and soft-loan package of which the Kingdom is one of the beneficiaries, Italian Deputy Prime Minister Claudio Martelli said Tuesday.

After a five-hour visit to Jordan during which he held talks with His Majesty King Hussein and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Martelli said "according to Jordanian leaders the issue of the evacuees is an international problem and cannot be linked to financial aid to Jordan."

"We will take this interpretation of the situation into account when we consider the aid package," Martelli told reporters before heading for Qatar as part of a fact-finding tour which will also take him to

Turkey. The 12 EC member states have been discussing specific allocations to Jordan, Turkey and Egypt after the European Commission proposed an aid package to the three countries almost a month ago to help them cope with the adverse economic impact of the Gulf crisis and the imposition of sanctions against Iraq.

The Italian minister said Italy will contribute \$150 million to the EC budget allocation of \$1 billion to the aid package. Another \$150 million in aid and grants will come directly from the Italian government as contribution to the other half of the package which will be made up of allocations from the individual budgets of the EC member states.

U.S. officials estimate that Jordan, Egypt and Turkey would need anywhere from \$14 to \$16 billion to offset their economic losses.

Martelli, who held talks with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak

Monday before meeting King Hussein Tuesday, said he found that both Jordan and Egypt had "one common point of analysis," namely that the prevailing economic situation in the region could spell disaster for the two countries.

An Arab solution to the Gulf crisis, he said, was considered as a possible solution by his country during the early phase of the crisis, "but when the Arab League split on its opinions on how to deal with the situation then (an Arab solution) became less likely."

"King Hussein and Prince Hassan are most concerned and seem the least disposed to favour war," he said.

Mubarak, Martelli said, is of the opinion that the West had "overestimated" Iraq's military power. During his visit to Jordan, Martelli also held talks on the Gulf crisis and Jordan's economic situation with Prime Minister Mudar Bataineh, who held talks with Information Minister Ibrahim Izzedine.

## Germany is reunited

EAST BERLIN (R) — East and West Germany marked their last day as separate states Tuesday with emotional ceremonies bidding farewell to the World War II allies and winding up the East German army, parliament and government.

More than a million revellers were expected on the streets of a reunited Berlin at midnight to celebrate the merger of the two states into Europe's biggest democracy with 79 million inhabitants and a powerhouse economy.

"Oct. 3 will be a day of joy for all Germans," Chancellor Helmut Kohl wrote in the Frankfurt Allgemeine Zeitung. "With German unification, we not only gain full sovereignty but also new international duties."

"Everyone should know: Germany will not go it alone, there will be no unilateral nationalism and no 'restless reign'," he said.

The Western allies — the United States, Britain and France — which defended West Berlin for four decades after World War II against Communist encirclement, formally lowered their flags and bade farewell to a grateful city

## King congratulates Germans

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday congratulated the Germans on the eve of the reunification of Germany, which went into effect midnight Tuesday, and expressed confidence that relations between Jordan and Germany would be further strengthened.

"On this historic day, when the long-cherished hope of all Germans to reunify on their homeland becomes an honourably accomplished reality, I take great pleasure in expressing to Your Excellency and all the German people my most sincere congratulations in my own name, and on behalf of the government and people of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan," the King told German President Richard von Weizsaecker in a message.

"The reunification of Germany, crowning nearly half a century of Germany's great accomplishments in rebuilding their nation, and the achievement of their legitimate struggle to fulfill their inalienable right to self-determination. Therefore, I would like to reassert the immense happiness which all Jordanians share with the German people on this momentous occasion, as well as our pride in the close relations of co-operation based on mutual respect and friendship that bind our two nations and ourselves," he said.

In a similar message to Chancellor Helmut Kohl, the King said: "The reunification of Germany attests to the inalienability of the right of all people to self-determination, and highlights the infinite achievements of which the national will is capable. We feel that it is singularly appropriate that this momentous accomplishment should be realised under your inspired leadership."

The three military commanders held the final session of the allied Kommandatura, trembling buglers played a last salute and governing Mayor Walter Momper thanked the allies for their bravery and commitment to maintaining a free Berlin.

The headlong dash to German unification, officially blessed by the three Western allies and the Soviet Union in a treaty signed in Moscow on Sept. 12, followed the collapse of East Germany's hard-line Communist regime and the

## Three killed in W. Bank

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Israeli forces shot dead two Palestinians Tuesday and a teenage protester died of his wounds, raising the number of Arabs killed by Israelis to 699 during the 34-month-old uprising in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The two were shot dead Tuesday in the West Bank town of Jenin, Palestinian residents said.

They said the first, 22-year-old Maher Omar Aken, who escaped from an Israeli prison in May, was shot twice in the chest. Military sources said he was killed while fleeing.

The killing sparked demonstrations by residents who burned tyres and hurled rocks at troops. Residents said Tawfik Mahmoud Al Raji, 17, was shot dead in the ensuing street battles. The army said it was checking the report.

An army spokesman said a West Bank teenager critically wounded by a rubber bullet last Thursday died of his wounds in an Israeli hospital. Palestinians identified him as Akram Basal, 15, of Yatta near Hebron.

Israeli forces have killed four Palestinians in the last five days.

Syria said Tuesday that Israel was taking advantage of the world's preoccupation with the Gulf crisis to crush the uprising. The official daily Tishreen urged Arabs to keep the Palestinian problem uppermost in their minds, saying Israel was working to empty the occupied Arab territories and make room for Jewish immigrants.

"Israel is exploiting the world's and the region's preoccupation with the Gulf crisis to escalate its terrorism and to fasten its iron grip against Arabs," it said.

"Israel believes there is a good chance to crush the uprising and empty the Arab land by force to make space for the new waves of Jewish immigrants."

Tishreen said Iraq's Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait had undermined Arab concern about the flow of Soviet Jews which had reached over 100,000 since the beginning of this year.

"The Palestinian cause is the cause of all Arabs... it should remain a pivot for their concern and their support on all international forums," it added.

## Kaifu arrives here today, expected to announce aid

By Ghader Taher  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, in a bid to assume a higher political profile in the Middle East, arrives here Wednesday on his first visit to Jordan to discuss aid to the Kingdom and to exchange views on a solution to the Gulf crisis.

The prime minister, on the second leg of a Middle East tour, is expected to announce emergency aid and loans to Egypt, Jordan and Turkey totalling \$2 billion. These three countries are considered the worst-hit financially from an economic embargo the United Nations imposed on Iraq after its invasion of Kuwait Aug. 2.

"The emergency aid (\$600 million) will be in the form of soft loans and the rest will be in the form of grants and technical cooperation," Japan's Ambassador to Jordan Tadayuki Nonoyama said. The terms of the \$600 million loan "are very soft with one per

cent interest and 30-year repayment period."

"Japan regards Jordan the key country for the stability of the region," Nonoyama told the Jordan Times. "Jordan's economic and political stability has a great bearing on the rest of the region and this was our view even before the crisis erupted," he added.

"We realise that Jordan is suffering gravely because of its compliance with sanctions against Iraq," the ambassador said. Jordan has appealed for at least \$1.5 billion in financial assistance for 1990 to offset the negative economic effects of the crisis.

The Japanese prime minister arrived in Egypt Tuesday at the start of a five-country Middle East tour after promising the United Nations to contribute non-military personnel and material to the U.N. led military buildup in the Gulf.

Japan has come under harsh criticism, especially from the United States, for not committing enough funds to the multinational force deployed in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf. The Japanese con-

sidered, which was drafted and imposed by the occupying allied powers after World War II, does not allow the dispatch of forces overseas except for rescue missions after natural disasters. But Japan has committed \$2 billion to the military buildup and \$2 billion to the "frontline" states in the conflict.

The ambassador said the prime minister was not bringing any fresh ideas for a solution to the Gulf crisis but was carrying "new initiatives" concerning economic cooperation with Jordan.

"We have been extending cooperation to Jordan before the crisis and when Mr. Kaifu will announce emergency aid to Jordan" during his stay here, Nonoyama said. Japan and the United States have clashed over how to channel funds to the three countries. Washington, anxious to retain as much control as possible over international aid efforts, wants to set up a pool of funds it would manage for that purpose.

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## Jordan lifts ban on Gulf-bound trucks

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan Tuesday lifted a ban on trucks bound for Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states.

The decision was taken after Prime Minister Mudar Badran telephoned his Syrian counterpart Mahmoud Za'bi, and after other diplomatic contacts. Customs Department Director General Mahdi Farhan was quoted as saying by the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

Jordan's ban on traffic across the Saudi border triggered a panic leap in the price of vegetables and fruit in the Gulf, United Arab Emirates traders said Tuesday.

"I can't believe it. Yesterday I bought tomatoes for

about one dirham (about 25 cents) a kilo but today (a kilo costs) four dirhams (\$1)," said one UAE wholesaler.

On Monday, Jordan stopped all Gulf-bound traffic after Saudi Arabia turned back some trucks which were carrying Jordanian goods to Gulf Arab countries.

Saudi-Jordan relations have deteriorated over Jordan's perceived support for Iraq following Baghdad's Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait.

More than 60 per cent of the Gulf Arab states' fresh vegetables and fruit come through Jordan from Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, and from Jordan itself.

UAE dealers said Gulf

food markets faced an imminent food supply squeeze because suppliers in Iran, Pakistan, India and other Arab states would not be able to get food in quick enough to head off shortages.

"In the next few days, if the ban remains in force, you will see a sharp shortage of fresh vegetables and fruit," said a UAE wholesaler.

The price rises were due largely to speculation and panic rather than immediate shortages, dealers said.

Jordan is suffering severe economic hardships as a result of the political chaos that ensued after Iraq's Aug. 2 invasion. The Gulf is one of its key markets.

The six Gulf Arab states — Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Kuwait, Oman, Bahrain, and Qatar — on average have been buying around \$8 billion of food a year, accounting for 35 per cent of Arab countries' total food import bill.

Earlier price hikes following the invasion were curbed when Gulf governments announced they had food stocks for several months and threatened to punish speculators.

Meat supplies and prices should not be affected, traders said. "What we import through Jordan is only a portion of our total meat imports," said one.

## Iraq challenges U.S. to destroy Israeli, Arab arsenal

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraq challenged U.S. President George Bush Tuesday to demand that Israel dispose of its nuclear weapons arsenal in return for the removal of other mass destruction weapons in the Arab world.

An Iraqi government spokesman, reacting to Bush's speech at the United Nations Monday, said: "We support the removal of all mass destruction weapons from the region, provided this applies not only to chemical or other weapons the Arabs possess but also the nuclear weapons Israel has..."

"And we challenge Bush, who is ever so careful not to anger Israel, to declare a clearcut position regarding this issue and make the suggestion to Israel,"

the spokesman said in a statement carried by the Iraqi News Agency (INA).

He said: "Bush should prove he is sincere in his call for peace and security in the region and worldwide."

"Or is he again using the flowery calls for peace and for the removal of the threat of mass destruction weapons as a camouflage for ill-intentions he harbours against the Arab people, their wealth and sanctities?"

Added the spokesman: "The threat the chemical weapons pose is not greater than that of the atomic bombs Israel possesses."

In his address Monday Bush said a decision by Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait could create an opportunity for the peaceful resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Bush, in remarks similar to those last week by French President Francois Mitterrand, acknowledged there could be broader aspects in the Gulf crisis for the region. He has in the past refused to link the crisis with wider Middle East problems.

"In the aftermath of Iraq's unconditional departure from Kuwait, I truly believe that there may be opportunities," Bush declared.

He said it would pave the way "for Iraq and Kuwait to settle their differences permanently, for the states of the Gulf themselves to build new arrangements for stability; and for all the states and peoples of the region to settle the conflict that divides the Arabs from Israel."

Later, following talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, Bush told reporters "there's

## Beirut leaders accuse each other of massacre

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Snipers fired at pedestrians Tuesday near the aply named Death River after 30 unarmed demonstrators died in a massacre at a candlelight vigil in support of rebel General Michel Aoun.

Church bells tolled throughout the day for the slain demonstrators, who were killed by gunfire Monday night as they protested against a starvation blockade of Aoun's enclave in the Christian heartland.

Aoun blamed rival Christian warlord Samir Geagea and his

Lebanese Forces (LF) militia for the "horrific massacre" and said President Elias Hrawi's government was "equally responsible."

Geagea accused Aoun of engineering the bloodbath among his own supporters to win international sympathy as Hrawi's troops tightened the blockade in an effort to force Aoun to surrender.

Tension heightened as snipers fired at pedestrians in the same spot of Monday's carnage, killing one civilian and wounding four, police reported.

Aoun's command and Geagea's spokesman blamed each other for the sniping.

The government of Hrawi accused Aoun of provoking the massacre of his own supporters.

Some of the 82 wounded protesters, interviewed in hospitals, also blamed the LF for firing on the rally, held only metres from positions manned by Hrawi's troops and the militia.

Hrawi's government said plainclothes soldiers loyal to Aoun who were marching with the protesters opened fire first.

"The circumstances of last night's

## Show of might heightened in Gulf

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — The show of military might in the Gulf heightened Tuesday, as the USS Independence sailed through the Strait of Hormuz, and reports surfaced that Iraq has deployed over 400,000 troops to defend Kuwait.

The United States bolstered its forces inside the Gulf with the arrival of the Independence, its battle group and four minesweepers.

The 79,000-ton carrier sailed through the Strait of Hormuz, gateway to the Gulf, on a combined "show of strength" and training mission that was expected to last several days.

It was the second time that a U.S. carrier has entered the strategic, narrow waterway. The USS Constellation did so in 1974 on a peacekeeping mission, according to navy records.

Mark Walker, a navy spokesman, said the Independence would be a "visible demonstration of the operational capabilities of a carrier battle

group to our friends and allies in the region," and was "not meant in any way to increase regional tensions."

But a military source said earlier that the Independence was certain to "increase the nuclear factor" for Iraq showing that U.S. naval air power could be easily brought to bear against targets in Iraq and Kuwait.

A French warship fired warning shots across the bows of an intercepted North Korean freighter off Djibouti Tuesday and Cyprus detained the captain and two officers of a tanker suspected of violating the U.N. embargo against Iraq.

The men, all Lebanese, were believed to be the first seamen arrested since the U.N. Security Council imposed the embargo Aug. 6 after Iraq invaded Kuwait.

Military officials in Paris said the carrier Doudart de Lagree opened fire after the freighter Sam Di Po defied an order to stop for inspection in the Bab Al Mandeb strait, southern gateway to the Red Sea.

It was the first time any of the estimated 14 French warships in the

Gulf and the Red Sea has opened fire to halt a suspected blockade-runner.

The North Korean ship was allowed to proceed after it was boarded and a search determined it was not carrying any proscribed cargo.

It was the 16th time French naval search teams have boarded vessels since the U.N. Security Council imposed the embargo.

In Cyprus, authorities detained the captain and two senior officers of the small Honduran-flag tanker Fiona, which is suspected of transporting Iraqi crude oil.

Captain Ibrahim Al Rafai, first officer Aboud Abdou and engineer Antoine Bou Saad were ordered held in custody for eight days by a court in the southern port of Larnaca Tuesday pending a police investigation into the origin of the Fiona's cargo of crude oil.

More Egyptian soldiers headed to Saudi Arabia Tuesday, transiting the Suez Canal in two ships carrying military equipment and an unspecified number of troops. An Egyptian

commander on the scene predicted any war against Iraq would be a blitzkrieg, ended quickly.

The newest dispatch of Egyptian troops comes after Egypt's overall commander in Saudi Arabia, Major-General Mohammad Ali Bilal, that the size of his force in the kingdom should reach 20,000 by the end of October.

Another Egyptian commander, Brig.-Gen. Yehia Mohammad Elwan, was quoted as saying that any war to dislodge Iraq from Kuwait "will be quick and decisive." Elwan committed by Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak to service in Saudi Arabia to reinforce a few thousand troops sent shortly after the invasion.

"It will be a blitzkrieg, given the great technological advances in weapons and equipment," he told the Middle East News Agency.

Iraq has strengthened its forces in southern Iraq and Kuwait and has now deployed nearly half its one

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## EC-Arab League meeting postponed

ROME (R) — A planned meeting next week between European Community (EC) and Arab League foreign ministers has been postponed because of divisions in the Arab World, an Italian Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday.

"Even those Arab countries which had agreed to come eventually advised us against it," the spokesman said. "They feared that holding such a meeting in Europe would only serve to highlight the deep splits in the Arab World."

All members of the Arab League except Iraq had been invited to the planned meeting in Venice Oct. 7-8. Italy, the current EC president, had pinned its hopes on the meeting to relaunch dialogue between Europe and the Arab League disrupted by the Gulf crisis.

The spokesman said Arab states had refused to say which members of the Arab League had refused to come.

But he said the lineup in favour of the Venice meeting was more or less in line with the Cairo Arab League summit on Aug. 10 at which 12 of the organisation's members condemned Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

Arab states, however, had told Italy that publicly forming an anti-Iraq front with the EC in Europe would be even more difficult and controversial than the Cairo summit, the spokesman said.

The final decision on postponement was taken by Italian Foreign Minister Gianni De Michelis after talking to Arab colleagues

at the U.N. General Assembly in New York.

The meeting was the brainchild of De Michelis, who persuaded his EC colleagues last month that it was vital for the community to show that its interest in the Arab World was not just limited to the Gulf crisis.

The EC foreign ministers are going ahead with their scheduled meeting near Venice on Oct. 6-7 to prepare for an EC emergency summit in Rome Oct. 27.

At their Rome meeting last month, the EC foreign ministers issued a declaration reaffirming their "determination to consolidate and reinforce the historic ties of friendship which bind them to the whole of the Arab World."

"They are ready to continue to contribute to the establishment in the region of a situation of peace, stability and cooperation, which is the only way to promote the economic and social well-being of all the people of the area," they said.

De Michelis has taken the lead within the EC in arguing that the West was partly to blame for what happened in the Gulf because it had so long neglected the problems of the Arab World, including the Palestinian question.

But the Rome EC statement accused Iraq of having by its invasion of Kuwait "delayed the search for progress towards a solution to other problems of the region, such as the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Palestinian problem and the situation in Lebanon."

## Yemenis leave S. Arabia by thousands

By Jonathan Wright  
Reuters

Najran, Saudi Arabia — Thousands of Yemenis have abandoned jobs and businesses in Saudi Arabia because of sharp differences between the Saudi and Yemeni governments over the Gulf crisis, Saudi sources said.

The Yemenis, many of them migrant workers, were leaving because they feared they might suffer if war broke out between Iraq and Saudi Arabia or expected to lose their jobs when new rules for residence and work came into force later this month, the sources in this province said Monday.

A senior Yemeni official in Sanaa said Saturday that 30,000 Yemenis had left Saudi Arabia and others were following at a

rate of around 5,000 a day. Najran businessman Mubarak al Mutlaka said 43 out of 60 Yemeni workers employed at a citrus farm in the area had gone. "They... decided on their own to go back to their country," he told reporters.

And some Yemeni shopkeepers had sold up and gone home, he added.

Riyadh and Sanaa are at odds over the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia's decision to invite in U.S. and other foreign troops.

On Sept. 18 Saudi Arabia, indirectly punishing the Yemeni government for sympathising with Iraq, announced that Yemenis were to lose their special status in the kingdom and would need visas. Those wanting to work would have to find Saudi

sponsors. More than a million Yemenis live or work in the kingdom. Some have family connections or Saudi business partners.

The Governor of Najran province, Fahd Al Sudairi, told reporters Monday:

"They (the Yemenis) got their special privileges and special status three years ago and this has changed..." he explained.

Travellers from the Red Sea port of Jeddah, said they were leaving by the busload.

One of the returning workers, Mohammad Abu Ghanem told Reuters in Yemen last week he had to sell his belongings in an auction for two per cent of their value.

A Saudi source said the Yemeni exodus was largely inspired by psychological factors

and the majority would probably stay.

Mutlaka said the farm was thinking of importing labour from Egypt or from India to replace the Yemenis.

Egypt has sent troops to the multinational force massing in Saudi Arabia and has vast supplies of cheap labour, especially after the Gulf crisis drove tens of thousands of Egyptians out of Kuwait and Iraq.

Saudi nationalism was at a peak in Najran Monday because of a visit by Defence Minister Prince Sultan, who is on a tour of the southern front.

Prince Sultan viewed Saudi army tanks, howitzers, armoured personnel carriers and multiple rocket launchers at a parade ground in the town, 18 kilometres from the border.

## Unknown group claims Djibouti bomb attack

DIJIBOUTI (R) — A unknown group calling itself the "Movement for Djibouti Youth" has claimed responsibility for a grenade attack last week against a cafe popular with French troops in which a boy died and 17 people were injured.

Official sources said Tuesday a leaflet from the group was found in a taxi used for last Thursday's attack against the crowded Cafe de Paris in the centre of the bustling Red Sea port.

They said a letter from the same group was sent to the office of the Djibouti president on Sept.

12 vowing revenge for planned Western aggression against Iraq and threatening French, U.S. and British targets in the city.

Since Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on Aug. 2, France has increased its military presence in its former colony from a permanent 4,000 troops agreed in a 1977 pact to more than 13,000.

According to the sources, the letter started in "view of... your next aggression against our brother people of Iraq, we will act on the ground and will kill French, English and Americans who find themselves isolated in Djibouti."



Israeli army Major Yitzhak Levite (left) and Captain Ofer Reshef

days of the intifada. "Everyone is equally responsible," he told reporters.

"I am not sorry for the orders I gave; they accurately reflected the orders of my superiors," he said. "I have nothing against Gen. Yitzhak Mordechai, who gave us orders to use force. All the brigade commanders from the Gaza Strip testified that those were his orders. It hurts me that Col. Fein was the only one who testified differently."

Throughout the trial, Levite stressed that his orders had reflected the orders given to him. He said that "new norms" of conduct were set at the beginning of the intifada, and criticised senior IDF officers for not accepting responsibility.

He was found guilty of allowing the incident to take place, although he knew "full well" what was going on. Originally, he had been charged with giving orders to capture rioters, remove them from crowded locations so as not to cause an uproar, and then break their arms and legs.

The judges found that there were convincing reports that Col. Fein ordered beatings as punishment and even beat Arabs himself. "His violent behaviour became the norm, and was taken as an example by those under his command," the judges said.

The four soldiers said they planned to appeal against their conviction.

## Congressmen vote to back Bush in Gulf crisis

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. House of Representatives backed President George Bush's actions in the Gulf crisis Monday in a resolution that sought to steer clear of any suggestion it endorsed military action.

However, 29 members voted against the resolution and one opponent voiced fears it was a blank check for military action.

In the Senate, Massachusetts Democrat Edward Kennedy made the same complaint about a similar resolution due for a vote on Tuesday.

Proposing the resolution, Dante Fascell, a Florida Democrat who is chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, sought to reassure members that it was vastly different from the 1964 Tonkin Gulf Resolution that former President Lyndon Johnson used to justify an expansion of the Vietnam war.

Fascell said the resolution, adopted by the house by a 380-29 vote, has been drafted in close consultation with the administration.

The Foreign Affairs Committee had intensive discussions over its wording.

One draft said the United States should use diplomatic and other nonmilitary means "to the extent possible" to achieve its objectives in the Gulf.

Because of fears this could be read as opening the way to military action against Iraq, the wording was changed to say the United States "shall continue to emphasize" the use of non-military and diplomatic measures.

The measure affirmed that the United States sought unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait and restoration of Kuwait's "legitimate" government.

It expressed support for Bush's emphasis on diplomatic efforts, international sanctions and negotiations under United Nations auspices.

It commended Bush for his efforts to promote an international consensus on policy in the Gulf and said the United States should continue to seek a consensus to contain Iraq's weapons production, address regional military concerns and ensure that conventional weapons transferred to the region reflected legitimate security needs.

## Israel to get U.S. Patriot missiles

NEW YORK (AP) — The United States will send Israel two batteries of Patriot anti-missile missiles, the White House announced Monday.

President George Bush informed Congress of the decision Sunday and "reaffirmed his strong commitment to U.S.-Israel friendship and to the security of Israel," the announcement said.

There was no action on an Israeli request for 15 F-15A fighter planes, which the United States is retiring from its stocks in Europe.

David Ivri, director general of the Israeli defence ministry, requested the Patriot batteries and the fighter jets in late August.

Defence Secretary Dick Cheney assured Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Arens last month in Washington that Israel would receive the Patriots as well as F-15A and F-15B jets, diplomatic sources said.

Arens also asked for \$1 billion in emergency aid to Israel and an increase in an annual U.S. military assistance grant from \$1.8 billion to \$2.5 billion.

Meanwhile, the U.S. government disclosed last week a \$7.54-billion arms sale to Saudi Arabia.

The Patriot sale to Israel will not require congressional approval, as the Saudi deal does, because Bush declared it an emergency delivery.

After U.S. Secretary of State James Baker held talks with Arab foreign ministers last Friday, State Department officials, speaking on condition of anonymity, gave assurances the United States would "defend" Israel in an Iraqi attack.

"If Iraq attacks Israel, the U.S. will respond immediately and forcefully against Iraq," one of the officials told reporters. "It's that simple."

Asked if U.S. troops in the Gulf area would be used to defend Israel, the official replied: "The American forces are there. Obviously they are there to defend against Iraqi aggression. And if that Iraqi aggression extended against Israel, the American forces would react to that."

The United States and Israel do not have a mutual defence treaty. While the United States sent Israel weapons during Mideast wars, Israeli governments have insisted they do not want American soldiers fighting in the battles.

"We have a commitment to Israeli 'security' that is rock-hard and unshakable," the second official said. "There is nothing new in that. It's been there for a long time."

"If there is a threat to Israel that commitment to Israel's security comes into effect," he said.

## Saudi Arabia would never accept Israeli defence aid, says leader

WASHINGTON — Saudi Arabia would fight alone against Iraq rather than stay in an alliance which included Israel as even a de facto ally, the kingdom's third-ranking leader has said.

According to yesterday's Washington Post, Defence Minister Prince Sultan told reporters on an inspection tour of Saudi forces that "Israel must stay far away from the Gulf problem."

Sultan, a brother of King Fahd and second-in-line to the throne, said, "We will not allow Israel, regardless how severe inter-Arab conflicts become, to defend us against Iraq or against anybody else — let it be very well understood."

The paper said his remarks were the first public comment by a senior Saudi official of how Riyadh would react if Saddam Hussein carried out his threat to transform the crisis over his seizure of Kuwait into an Arab-Israeli war.

An Israeli embassy spokesman said Sultan's statement contra-

dicted the moderate image of the Saudis portrayed in the U.S. "It's the first time a Saudi official said anything about Israel — what they really think, that they'd rather go it alone than be with Israel."

However, a Senate staffer who works for a member on the Foreign Relations Committee said Sultan's remark "will be overlooked. We've also overlooked those other remarks by Saudi commanders to their troops that 'we know you'd rather be fighting with your Iraqi brothers for Jerusalem. If I was going to get upset at everything the Saudis said, I'd have higher blood pressure than I do now.'"

(Crown Prince Abdullah told Saudi troops readying for combat against Iraq that he hoped he would meet them one day "alongside your Iraqi comrades in arms and all other Arab armies to head toward restoring usurped rights in Palestine," according to Ashraf Al Awwat as cited in the Aug. 23 issue of Mideast Mirror.) — The Jerusalem Post.

## Saudis expect more weapons from U.S.

DHAHRAN (R) — Saudi Arabia believes it will get everything on its military shopping list when U.S. forces eventually withdraw from the Gulf despite cuts in a huge arms package from the United States.

The kingdom facing Baghdad's armies across its borders with Iraq and Kuwait, wants to buy tank-killing helicopters, combat jets, missiles and tanks in a \$21-billion deal, the biggest peacetime arms sale by the U.S.

"They want to give us what is needed now and postpone a decision on the rest till later because of fears of triggering an arms race in the Middle East," a Saudi source said Tuesday.

Washington said Thursday it would sell \$6.7 billion in tanks, helicopters and other arms to Saudi Arabia.

Saudi military sources said the kingdom did not view the cut in the arms deal as a major setback.

Riyadh believed sales of the remaining weapons would be approved during 1991 when it was hoped the crisis sparked by the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait would have been resolved, they said. "The days when arms sales to Saudi Arabia are controversial

are over...no-one will oppose what is needed to stabilise the area in the future," one source said.

"We expect that eventually the remainder of arms will come through in one form or another, we have legitimate defence requirements and we are sure our friends will come through for us," he said.

Saudi and Western diplomatic sources said the main reason the U.S. congress had opposed the proposed package of fighter jets, tanks and missiles was the size of the deal.

The Israeli government also raised strong objections.

Many of the weapons included in the initial package, including F-15 fighter jets, would not be ready for several years. The U.S. administration decided to postpone a decision for some months to get a clear picture of the post-crisis situation, the sources said.

"It makes sense to wait a few months to see what the picture looks like then — most likely it will look unsettled even so more arms sales will go through," one Riyadh-based western diplomat said.

## Israel allows Bethlehem University to reopen

BETHLEHEM, Occupied West Bank (R) — Bethlehem University reopened Tuesday, the first in the occupied territories to resume classes since Israel shut all Arab universities during the Palestinian uprising.

University spokesman Musa Darwish said about 1,400 people registered for classes, about the same number of students the university had before it was closed by the army 35 months ago.

"Classes have begun with a hopeful feeling that they will be able to continue," Darwish told Reuters. "We have had no problems with soldiers. We asked the (Israeli) civil administration to keep the soldiers away so they would not provoke the students."

Military officials said Bethlehem would be a "test case" for the five other Arab universities in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip that have been shut throughout the revolt as hotbeds of Palestinian nationalism and staging grounds for violence.

Israeli Defence Minister

Moshe Arens has already allowed 16 Arab community colleges to reopen as part of a policy to ease tension in the occupied territories.

Bethlehem University was more closed more than a month before the uprising began in December 1987 following a clash between soldiers and students in which an Arab was shot dead.

Israel has faced international condemnation over school closures. An Israeli human rights group accused the government Monday of closing Palestinian schools as a form of collective punishment for the uprising.

Bethlehem, the Israeli Information Centre for Human Rights in the Occupied Territories, said schools in the West Bank averaged only 99 days of classes out of a scheduled 210 in the year which ended last month.

Many schools where there had been no clashes between pupils and Israeli forces had been closed as "collective punishment," it said in a report.

JORDAN TELEVISION	
Tel: 773111-19	
PROGRAMME ONE	
15:30	Koran
15:40	Programme review
15:45	Children's programme
17:30	Educational programme
18:00	News summary in Arabic
18:05	Cairo news message
18:30	Local programme
18:35	News in Arabic
20:00	Arabic Series
21:30	Arabic programme
23:00	News in Arabic
23:40	Play
PROGRAMME TWO	
18:05	Documentary
19:00	News in French
19:15	Classical Music
19:30	News in Hebrew
20:00	News in Arabic
21:10	Documentary
22:00	News in English
22:20	Feature film: "Confessions"
PRAYER TIMES	
06:00	Fajr
07:20	(Sunrise) Duha
11:25	Dhuhr
12:47	'Asr
17:25	Maghrib
18:40	Isha

CHURCHES	
St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swetliah, Tel. 810740	
Assembly of God Church, Tel. 632785	
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590	
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440	
De la Salle Church Tel. 661757	
Terra Nova Church Tel. 622366	
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541	
Anglican Church Tel. 625383, Tel. 626543	
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331	
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 775261	
St. Ephrem Church Tel. 771751	
Armenian International Church Tel. 653226	
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811295	
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 815817, 645932	
WEATHER	
Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.	
It will be partly cloudy and winds will be northerly moderate, in Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and sea calm.	

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR	
Other Flights (Terminal 2)	
19:00	Luxembourg (CY)
19:00	Jeddah (SV)
19:10	Benghazi (LN)
19:15	Sana'a, Jeddah (TY)
19:20	Cairo (MS)
19:30	Dubai (EK)
19:35	Ankara, Istanbul (TK)
19:45	Frankfurt (LH)
20:00	Damascus (PK)
20:20	Paris, Damascus (AF)
FOR THE TRAVELLER	
QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	
This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) Information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (08)53200-5, where it should always be verified.	
ARRIVALS	
Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)	
18:00	Damascus (RJ)
18:00	Jeddah (RJ)
18:30	London (RJ)
18:45	Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
19:00	Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
19:10	New Delhi (RJ)
21:00	Cairo (RJ)
21:10	Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)
21:45	Colombo, Bangkok (RJ)
22:00	Bahrain, Doha (RJ)
Other Flights (Terminal 2)	
06:35	Luxembourg, Zurich (SR)
07:15	Beirut (AE)
10:45	Rome (AZ)
11:00	Luxembourg (CY)
12:00	Jeddah (SV)
12:05	Benghazi (LN)
14:05	Jeddah, Sana'a (TY)

MARKET PRICES	
Upper/lower price in fils per kg	
Apple	650 / 550
Banana	500 / 450
Orange (Makassar)	450 / 400
Beans	380 / 320
Cabbage	120 / 80
Carrot	250 / 200
Cauliflower	240 / 200
Corn	240 / 180
Cucumbers (large)	240 / 180
Cucumbers (small)	240 / 160
Dates	400 / 300
Eggplant	240 / 180
Figs	450 / 300
Garlic	450 / 350
Grapes	300 / 250
Lemon	300 / 250
Malware	120 / 80
Marrow (large)	120 / 80
Marrow (small)	250 / 200
Onion (dry)	250 / 200
Orange	600 / 500
Pear	600 / 500
Pepper (hot)	200 / 200
Pepper (sweet)	180 / 120
Potato	350 / 280
Radish	450 / 350
Sage	550 / 300
Sweet melon	250 / 200
Tomatoes	140 / 90
Watermelon	150 / 100



## Japanese Socialist Party urges peaceful solution to Gulf crisis

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Japanese Socialist Party believes that the deployment of foreign forces in the Gulf has complicated the Gulf crisis and that only a peaceful solution should be found for the problem through the United Nations, according to the leader of a Japanese parliamentary delegation now on a visit to Jordan.

The Japanese Socialist Party is urging the Japanese government in Tokyo to seek a peaceful solution to the problem, and to help prevent resorting to military force, said Osamu Yatabe, member of the Japanese Socialist Party and head of the parliamentary delegation at a meeting with Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Subhan Arar and House members.

The Socialist Party, Yatabe added, is against Japan's intervention in the Arab-Israeli conflict and against Japanese cooperation with the multinational

al forces in the Gulf.

"Since World War I, basic issues in the Middle East have remained unresolved, but the United Nations should now take the initiative to find a comprehensive solution for all these problems," Yatabe said.

Arar underlined Japan's political and economic role in the world and paid tribute to the strong ties between Amman and Tokyo.

He told the visitors that the massing of troops in the Gulf was designed to destroy Iraq's military power in the hope of seizing the oil fields and noted that the presence of the foreign armies in the Gulf constitutes a provocation for the Islamic nations.

Arar said that U.N. Security Council resolutions should be implemented in the Arab-Israeli conflict to end the Israeli occupation of Arab lands.

In reviewing the consequences of the Gulf crisis, Arar pointed to the severe damage inflicted to the Jordanian economy as a result of the application of sanctions on Iraq.

The meeting comes on the eve of a visit here by Japan's Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, who is due here Wednesday in the course of a five nation tour in the Middle East.

The Japanese parliamentary delegation also met with the speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi and House members to review Middle East issues.

Yatabe repeated his party's opposition to the use of force as a means to settle the Gulf crisis. Lawzi said Jordan was against war, colonialism, injustice and dictatorship, and was seeking cooperation with all nations to enhance democracy and international cooperation.

## Prince Mohammad turns 50

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad, the personal representative of His Majesty King Hussein, Tuesday celebrated his 50th birthday.

Prince Mohammad was born in Amman Oct. 2, 1940 and received his elementary education at the Islamic Scientific College in Amman, after which he attended a Swiss academic institution. Later, he pursued his studies in Britain. In 1956, he joined the military college in Baghdad for one year.

Prince Mohammad has acted as Regent for King Hussein on several occasions. He has held several posts, including president of the Jordanian Tribesmen Council in 1971 and president of the Higher Tourism Committee in 1977. Prince Mohammad is also the present chairman of the



Jordan Shooting Federation and Jordan Chess Federation.

## Jordanian drivers complain Saudis damage trucks

UMARI, Jordan (R) — Jordanian truck drivers at this desert border point complained of Saudi harassment, but there was little sign Amman's ban on transit trade to Saudi Arabia and the Gulf had begun to bite on Tuesday.

Angry drivers arriving from Saudi Arabia pointed to holes smashed in their vehicles by Saudi customs men. They said trucks with Jordanian goods were turned back at the border.

"From yesterday the Saudis started preventing trucks going to Saudi Arabia with Jordanian goods and were also stopping all trucks going the other way with goods for Jordan," truck driver Jibreel Mahmoud told Reuters.

Drivers said a convoy of 50 Turkish, Syrian and Lebanese trucks carrying non-Jordanian goods crossed from Jordan Tuesday despite Jordan's decision Monday to stop cargo for Saudi and Gulf destinations from crossing its territory.

A security source said the measure was being applied at Jordan's Ramtha border post with Syria and no action was being taken against non-Jordanian trucks already in the Kingdom.

A Syrian driver, Ghazwan Kumi, said Saudi officials had turned him back because he was carrying olives grown in Jordan.

The drivers said Saudi author-

ities cancelled their multiple entry visas and issued them instead with 38-hour transit permits to allow them to return to Jordan from the Gulf countries.

"May God punish them all," said an angry driver pointing to tomatoes rotting in his truck at the Umari border, 140 kilometres southeast of Amman.

The drivers said some Jordanian trucks were stuck at the Saudi border. "They don't have any food or water so we gave them what provisions we had," one said.

"Yesterday I drove to the Saudi border with my load of vegetables. The border officials asked me where it was from and when I said Jordan, they turned me back," said Jawad said.

Another Jordanian driver made a victory sign as he drove into Umari from Saudi Arabia. "Victory to Iraq, shame on the Arabs," he screamed from the window.

Saudi Arabia, until recently Jordan's main source of financial aid, has been unhappy with Amman's sympathy for Iraq since Iraqi troops invaded Kuwait on Aug. 2.

Saudi-Jordanian ties worsened after a pro-Iraqi conference in Amman last month attacked Saudi Arabia for allowing U.S.-led forces into its soil and demanded the overthrow of Gulf rulers.

Saudi Arabia cut oil supplies to Jordan and reduced the number of diplomats in the Kingdom. It also closed its own military, labour and cultural offices in Amman.

Haikal Al-Mifleh, head of a union of drivers of refrigerator trucks, said his members might have attacked Saudi-bound trucks from Turkey or Syria if the government had not decided to keep them out of Jordan. "Their livelihood is at stake."

"It's a disaster," he told Reuters. "Our tomatoes are being dumped in the street. There's no price. You can store industrial goods for a week or a month, but not fruit and vegetables."

Fahd Al-Azab, director of Jordan's state-run Agricultural Marketing Company, said farm prices had slumped.

"Our farmers did not pick their crops yesterday because they don't want a glut, but they can't go on like that," he said.

Azab said Monday that until August Jordan had exported up to 400,000 tonnes of fruit and vegetables to Saudi Arabia and Gulf states worth 100 million dinars (\$150 million).

Mifleh said 70 to 80 Jordanian refrigerator trucks usually head south daily with up to 2,000 tonnes of farm produce, 80 per cent of it for Saudi Arabia and the rest for other Gulf states.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

### EXHIBITIONS

- ★ Open studio and workshop for artist Samia Zaru displaying paintings, sculptures and hand-painted fabrics. Location: off 2nd Circle, opposite Rosenthal (9:30-1:30 and 3:30-6:30).
- ★ Archaeological exhibition entitled "Al Lajjun — a Roman Frontier Fort" at the Department of Antiquities' Registration and Research Centre, Jabal Amman.
- ★ Plastic art exhibition at the Jordan Plastic Art Association.
- ★ Plastic art exhibition by Jordanian artists Misha and Ahmad Al Syoud at the Royal Cultural Centre.

### LECTURE

- ★ Lecture, in Arabic, entitled "The Establishment of the Islamic State Between Reality and Imagination" at the Royal Cultural Centre — 6:30 p.m.

### FILM

- ★ Feature film entitled "Angel" at the British Council — 6:00 p.m.

## Seqour: Achievements in child care remarkable, but more needs to be done

AMMAN (J.T.) — Despite the great achievements in child care in Jordan, the country is still facing major challenges and needs to double efforts to meet the needs of the growing number of population, according to Dr. Mohammad Seqour, secretary-general of the Ministry of Social Development.

"The fact that a World Summit for Children has been organized at the United Nations headquarters in New York, means that the world community admits that the needs of children are far from being met, and that the need is great for more funds and more efforts to give children the care, protection and convenient climate for natural and healthy growth they require" said Seqour in commenting at the conclusion of a two-day summit held in New York last week.

For the first time ever more than 70 world leaders assembled at the U.N. headquarters to discuss the best means of providing

for children. The event provided a unique opportunity for world leaders to look into means of giving priority in their plans and policies for children and their well-being.

In a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, Seqour said that the Ministry of Social Development in Jordan had encouraged and actively participated in the establishment of nurseries and kindergartens to give care for children, it had been backing voluntary and charitable societies' endeavours in the field of providing for the deprived and orphaned children by finding foster mothers for them or giving them care at orphanages.

So far the total number of nurseries established in Jordan has reached 321, caring for almost 6,000 children and the Ministry of Social Development has just finalised work on a law on childhood, the government has ratified an international charter on the rights of the child, thus adopting the proper framework for assisting children in every possible manner, Seqour said.

Seqour voiced the ministry's appreciation of the work of voluntary societies which are helping the ministry with its work in caring for children and noted that several public committees, like the Higher Council for the Care of Children, have been coordinating their work with the ministry and the voluntary societies in this field.

In his statement Seqour proposed mobilising the Jordanian society towards the goal of giving further attention to children's basic needs, supporting the rights of children, developing mother and child health care centres and bridging the gap in services provided for children in urban regions on the one hand and the badia and rural areas of Jordan on the other.

## Jordan to produce oil from shale

AMMAN (J.T.) — In the light of the soaring prices of oil due to the Gulf crisis, the Natural Resources Authority (NRA) said Tuesday that it was contemplating the utilisation of Jordan's estimated 40 billion tonnes of oil shale to produce oil.

NRA officials were quoted by the Jordan News Agency, Petra, as saying that at least four billion tonnes of oil could be extracted from the shale which is found in great quantities in five regions: Lejoun, Sultani, Jurf Al Darawish, Wadi Al Attar and Wadi Madar, and that the oil shale found in these areas has been proved to be among the best in the world.

Direct tests conducted in West Germany on oil shale taken from these areas in 1988 yielded very encouraging results, according to NRA officials.

At the time when the tests were conducted the oil prices were low and the cost of producing oil from shale was very high, the officials said. Now in the light of the soaring prices of oil there is serious thinking of setting up experimental stations in Jordan to produce oil from shale, NRA officials said.

They said that plans could soon be made for the utilisation of the oil shale, and tenders could be floated to attract international firms to embark on the scheme.

The officials expressed hope that funds could first be made available to finalise studies and tests before the projected experimental stations can be set up.

Jordan consumes up to 22 million barrels of oil annually worth at current prices more than \$600 million.

On Sept. 19 Saudi Arabia cut off oil supplies to Jordan and the Kingdom said it would have to resort to imports of oil from other sources to meet the local needs.

Minister of energy and mineral resources last month announced the discovery of a new gas well at Risha, near the border with Iraq, and said the well's output would be used to generate electricity.

## THE JORDAN-JAPAN FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION WELCOMES PRIME MINISTER KAIFU TO JORDAN

### KAIFU'S VISIT TO ENHANCE PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN JAPAN AND JORDAN

#### A Message of Welcome from the Jordan-Japan Friendship Association

The Jordan-Japan Friendship Association is delighted and privileged to welcome in Amman H.E. Mr. Toshiki Kaifu, prime minister of Japan on his visit to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan wishing His Excellency a happy stay and successful deliberations with the Jordanian authorities.

The Association, which has a counterpart in Tokyo named the Japan-Jordan Friendship Association, is pleased to note the growing horizon of friendship and understanding between Jordan and Japan on both the official and popular levels, and considers this exemplary friendship free from self-centred interests, a vital bridge in the support of world peace.

The Association very thankfully appreciates the human, financial and technical aid to Jordan and extending of concessional loans for the advancement of Jordan's economic and social development, making particular mention of the human assistance granted for the alleviation of the sufferings of evacuees without discrimination. It also takes opportunity of this distinguished and historic visit to express its heartfelt admiration of Japan's remarkable progress and inventive achievements, strongly hoping that cooperation between both countries will further expand as they are both ardent supporters of peace and welfare in the world.

#### Prime Minister Kaifu Message to the Jordanian People

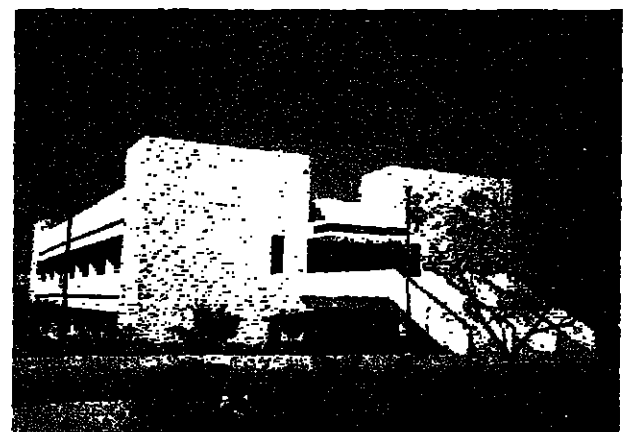
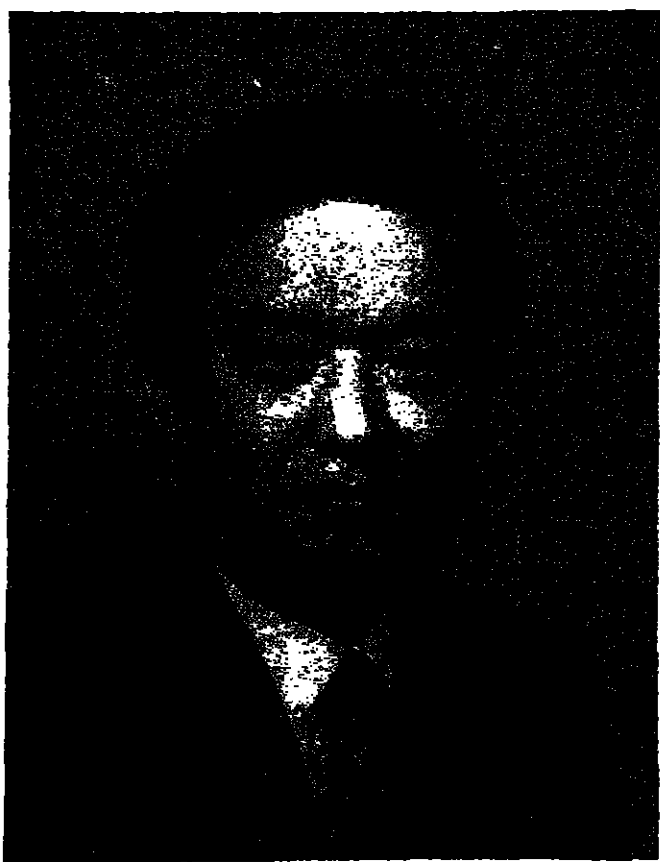
The Japanese people have a high esteem and a sense of affinity with Jordan and its people who enjoy rich historical and cultural heritage on the crossroads of great civilizations.

It is indeed a great pleasure for me to make a second visit to Jordan after the lapse of five years and the very first as a prime minister of Japan.

I wish to express my sincere respect for the untiring efforts of His Majesty King Hussein and other Jordanian leaders for maintaining the political stability in the Middle East and the economic and social development in Jordan under extremely difficult circumstances.

I am also fully aware that Jordan, while making a considerable sacrifice, has been striving towards a solution of the current Gulf crisis.

During my stay in your country, I sincerely wish to have fruitful exchanges of views with His Majesty King Hussein and other leaders, and hope that my visit will lead to further enhancing the partnership between Japan and Jordan.



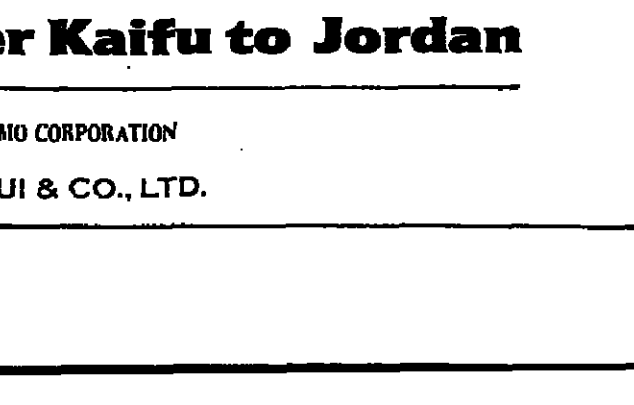
Electronic Service Training Centre of RSS established by Japanese cooperation.



Japanese volunteers teaching Jordanian girls pottery at the YWMA.



Japanese nurse in the operation theatre of the University Hospital.



Japanese system engineer at the Computer Centre of the Jordan University.



The Japanese airplane which carried relief supplies to Jordan, repatriates evacuees on its way home.



A Japanese volunteer teaches Jordanian women handicrafts.



Japanese nurse in the operation theatre of the University Hospital.

## The Japanese Companies Welcome the visit of the Prime Minister Kaifu to Jordan

Mitsubishi Corporation

Marubeni Corporation

FUJITSU

NISSHO Iwai

FURUKAWA ELECTRIC

C. ITOH & CO. LTD.

SUMITOMO CORPORATION

MITSUI & CO., LTD.



## Jordan Times

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MAHMOUD AL KAYED

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## New superpower is born

AT midnight yesterday, a new Germany that promises to change the political and economic structure of both Europe and the world was born. Many of Germany's European partners are welcoming the rebirth of a united Germany with apprehension. On the top of the list of the European countries which have shown deep anxiety and reservations is of course Britain.

The Western fears stem from the fact that the new Germany will be an economic superpower and in due course a political superpower as well. No wonder Moscow hinted a few days ago that the new Germany should occupy a permanent seat in the United Nations Security Council to reflect its true weight on both the economic and political levels. It is only natural and logical that united Germany should in due course seek and receive a permanent seat on the U.N. Security Council. Any other course would be an anomaly that cannot withstand the test of time. The sooner the United Nations Charter is amended to facilitate this objective the better would the cause of peace and security be served by the country of nations. Only the existing permanent members of the Security Council need to consent to such an amendment and it is doubtful that any one of the five powers would hesitate for too long to see the facts as they really are.

There is already too much concentration of power in the hands of the five big powers and something needs to be done to expand the membership of the U.N. Security Council to reflect the phenomenal expansion of United Nations membership. There are more than 160 member countries of the United Nations and it is no longer tenable to restrict the permanent membership of the principal U.N. organ for peace and security to only five powers. In due course Japan as well must be invited to occupy a permanent seat on the Security Council. With such expanded membership, the U.N. Security Council would become better placed to pronounce itself on the international and regional conflicts and disputes of the world. For one thing, the conflicts and issues of the Middle East and the Gulf stand to profit a great deal from the presence of Germany and Japan among the permanent members of the Security Council in order to provide that important U.N. body with more balanced perspectives on matters that threaten international security. For much too long the existing five permanent members have monopolised the international scene and time is ripe to widen its horizon to reflect the broadest spectrum of international opinion.

### ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

AS the Gulf crisis enters its third month Tuesday, the foreign forces arrayed against Iraq are still hesitant about launching an aggression on the Arab country because Washington realises too well that any military action will be tantamount to a suicide. Al Ra'i Arabic daily said Tuesday. The paper said that should an aggression take place, all the colonial powers' interests in the Arab region will be destroyed once and for all. The paper expressed astonishment at insistence by Britain and a leader of an Arab country, which it did not name, on urging the United States to launch a war on Iraq. Perhaps the paper said, Britain is taking this attitude to bring about devastation to the region's oil wealth so as to unite Germany and France might be strangled and remain under the U.S.-Anglo influence after 1992. But the leader of an Arab country's persistence that Iraq should be attacked is very astonishing, indeed at a time when that leader has forgotten everything about neighbouring Israel and its atrocities against Arabs, said the paper. The paper said that: "be only way to settle the Gulf crisis is through dialogue and political means; and Iraq's Aug. 12 initiative to end the crisis remains the only feasible way to achieve that goal."

A columnist in Al Ra'i daily calls on Yemen in its capacity as member of the U.N. Security Council to demand a special council session to discuss the dangerous situation in the occupied Arab territories. Such a session is needed now to expose Israel's atrocities in lands under its control, and to put the international community face to face with its responsibilities, says Mahmoud Rimawi. We want the U.N. Security Council to implement its own resolutions issued more than 23 years ago so that right and justice can be established in our region and so that all elements of threat to world peace and security can end, the writer notes. Rimawi says we do not want to see the Security Council succumbing only to the will and the whims of certain world powers, but rather as a means of bringing about justice and peace without any bias. A Security Council session on Palestine should not be dedicated only to exposing Israel's criminal actions to the world, but should rather serve as a starting point for a total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, the writer demands. The voice of justice and right should rise above all the other voices, and slogans. And the world community should be reminded of its duty towards ending the sufferings of the oppressed people of Palestine, says Rimawi. He says that such Security Council session will serve as a test to the will of the international community and will put to the test all those voices that have been bragging about the need for upholding international principles and respecting United Nations legality.

Al Dastour daily on Tuesday expressed deep regret over Saudi Arabia's hostile actions towards Jordan and said that such actions on the part of Riyadh are contrary to civilised manners and the rudiments of the Islamic faith. The paper said that terminating the employment of innocent Jordanian civilians, stopping trucks from entering Saudi Arabian territory, cutting off oil supplies to Jordan and expelling Jordanian diplomats are all forms of hostile actions, indicating hysterical behaviour, the paper noted. It said that Riyadh is blinded by its hatred towards Jordan and is now taking vent on the Jordanian people living in Saudi Arabia in a bid to exercise pressure on Jordan to change its official stand vis-a-vis the Saudi-U.S. alliance in the Arabian peninsula. By driving out Jordanian, Palestinian and Yemeni nationals and by taking hostile moves towards other Arab countries, Saudi Arabia can never achieve any of its objectives, the paper said.

### Econo-political Forum

## In the oil market, Bush is reaping what he sowed

TWO months after the eruption of the Gulf crisis and the acrobatic display of military might put on by Mr. Bush, it is clear that the American policy in the Gulf has decisively and decidedly defeated its purpose, provided, of course, that this purpose was honestly declared as being to guarantee the uninterrupted flow of oil at reasonable, some say tolerable, prices. It does not need an analyst or an academician to figure this out. By embargoing the Iraqi and Kuwaiti oil exports under Security Council resolution, virtually ordered by the United States, oil flows from the Gulf area have been disrupted. And by injecting this unprecedented amount of tension round the world through the insistent and non-

stop beating of war drums as loud as possible to scare President Saddam out of Kuwait, Mr. Bush ended up only scaring oil markets and dealers. This has taken the oil price forcefully through all the frontiers of tolerance and reasonableness. At \$40 a barrel, the oil price does not seem to have travelled as far as what is warranted by the saber-rattling policy of an American president whose eyes are firmly focused on polls more than on anything else, human lives not excluded.

It is really puzzling to find Mr. Bush and his administration puzzling at the recent steep rise in oil prices, considering that there has been no physical shortage in oil supplies. It is what markets expect

about oil supplies that really matters, patriotic of political and even patriotic rhetoric. Under the present American policy that takes every opportunity to emphasise and re-emphasise the non-ruling out of the military option, the markets have to expect that oil supplies will be badly disrupted. In the face of that, a rational market can only hedge against such a possibility by stepping up demand for oil and building stocks. Mr. Bush can go on lecturing markets and dealers and preaching oil companies against this price upbidding but nobody will heed his advice, or ill-advice.

Five days after the takeover of Kuwait, I wrote in this space that the long-term and staying effects of the military con-

frontation on world economy, not to mention now the outbreak of hostilities, did not seem to be built in the American policy and its attitude towards the Kuwait crisis. This hypothesis looks now more accurate. The jump in oil prices is one testimony in this respect. However, Mr. Bush, his aides and the thousands of American experts and analysts watching and monitoring the whole world from the offices of the White House, State Department, Pentagon and the CIA will fool themselves and their president, if they believe that the price of oil will not fly very much higher if the war fever continues or that it will descend to "tolerable" levels before a very long time after the dust of the Kuwaiti crisis settles down.

Through its impact on oil prices, the policy pursued by Mr. Bush has already damaged the East European economies and those of the Third World countries, apart from the adverse effects of the sanctions on their exports and workers' remittances. The indirect impact of these distortions will show only in the longer run through their lagged effects on investment and living standards in these countries. And it will avail them naught to say that the sanctions, embargo on Iraq and Kuwait oil and the consequential damage were in compliance with the resolutions of the United Nations, or United States, Security Council. Add to this the economic fallout of the crisis on the

American and other industrial economies, represented mainly in the strengthening of recessionary trends and you will get a fair idea of the bleak economic prospects which lie ahead. We must also remember that recession in industrial countries does not only affect the industrial societies but also Third World countries as it depresses demand for their exports. And we have not said anything yet about the effects of a breakdown of war, which will go far beyond a wild jump in oil prices. If Mr. Bush goes on with his gunboat policy and pushes it to its plausibly logical conclusion of war, economic chaos will grip the world. Future American presidents will have to toil in order to remedy the repercussions of the decisions of the present president.

By Dr. Abdalla Malki

## Muslims: Australian media inciting racism

By Michael Perry  
Reuters

SYDNEY — The television commentator leans across her desk and asks her guest: "Are you Arab first or Australian?" Switch the channel and a reporter chases a man of Middle East appearance down the street, yelling: "Why do you support Saddam Hussein?"

"Their (the country's 300,000 Muslims) loyalty to Australia is being questioned. Yet non-Arabs who speak out against Australia's involvement in the Gulf are not being vilified in the same way," said Steven Mark of the New South Wales Anti-Discrimination Board.

Arab community leaders say that what they call jingoistic reporting by the local media has led to threats of violence against Muslims.

Majed Kheir, spokesman for

Sydney's Lebanese Muslim Association, said someone claiming to represent eight Australian soldiers had threatened reprisals if any Australians in Kuwait or Iraq were harmed.

"He also said all Arabs in Australia should be interned (in camps) like the Jews during the World War II," said Kheir. Kheir said his mosque in Sydney had been evacuated twice because of bomb threats. Women, dressed in their traditional hijab, and children have been the main targets of animosity.

"We have heard reports of Muslim women being harassed in the streets, of Arab children being taunted in school playgrounds, of Arab households being threatened with violence," said Mark.

"Arabs are now being vilified daily in our streets and told to go back where they

came from. Some Arab families feel afraid to leave their homes," he said.

Camille Shalala, head of Sydney's Lebanese Christian Club, said: "Our people and children fear to express their views and opinions because... they will be discriminated and persecuted for them."

Arab community leaders accuse the Australian media of inciting racism through sensational reporting.

Shortly after Australia decided to send two guided missile frigates and a supply ship to the Gulf, Sydney's Arab-language, Lebanese community newspaper Al Bairak ran an editorial criticising the decision.

The next day the mass circulation Daily Telegraph reported: "Australia is now an enemy in the eyes of the majority of its 300,000 Middle Eastern migrants, according to Sydney's leading Lebanese and

Arab newspapers."

The Daily Telegraph story prompted radio personality John Laws, one of Sydney's most influential commentators, to comment: "Well, if we are the enemy, once again let me say, 'go home.'"

But according to the author of the editorial there was no mention of divided loyalties in the piece he wrote.

Kheir said Australian Muslims had the right to voice their opinions in a democratic society.

"Not everyone in the ALP (Australian Labour Party) agrees with the decision to send ships, but no one wants to ask them are they loyal or disloyal," he said.

Media executives unanimously reject charges of jingoistic reporting.

"I think you have to say, given the circumstances of having Australian servicemen and

women travelling to the Gulf, there's a far lower level of jingoism than most other nations in our position," said Daily Telegraph editor David Banks. "I was in Britain during the Falklands conflict and there was a lot more jingoism."

"The whole tenor in the Telegraph's report was the correct interpretation of what was said at the time, but because reaction to the story was so strong it became a national issue," he said.

Kevin Hitchcock, news director for the Channel Ten television network, said: "I don't think we have (been jingoistic) at all. That (the Al Bairak editorial) was a legitimate angle to follow up. I think our coverage has been balanced."

Nevertheless the Australian Arab community is preparing a case against the media for the Anti-Discrimination Board.

Arab leaders also intend voicing complaints at the Australian broadcasting tribunal's hearings into whether Channel Nine and Ten should have their licences renewed.

"The general public can't help but form opinions from what they watch on television or read in the papers," Kheir said. "We don't want stricter rules governing the media, but we do want them to be more responsible and for people to have a right of reply."

Stepan Kerkyasharian, chairman of the Ethnic Affairs Commission of New South Wales, said jingoistic reporting has sown the seeds of disharmony within the community.

"What some people are inadvertently doing is laying the foundations for hostility," he said. "There's the potential for violence and death if war erupts in the Middle East and Australians are killed."

## Iran gains from Gulf crisis

By Ed Blanche  
The Associated Press

NICOSIA — Iran's resumption of relations with Britain, ending a 19-month rift over Salman Rushdie's "The Satanic Verses," caps two months of non-stop political, military and economic gains for Tehran since its old foe, Iraq, invaded Kuwait.

For the last few weeks, everything seems to have been going Iran's way amid the chaos touched off by the Iraqi invasion last month.

The Gulf crisis is far from being resolved. But Tehran, courted by both sides, is already looking like one of the winners from the confrontation between two of its old enemies, Iraq and the United States.

The irony is that Tehran owes much of what it has gained to Iraq, which it fought from 1980 to 1988 in a war that had no victor, only victims.

In many ways, Iran has achieved more in the last two months than it has done in the decade of upheaval and war that followed the 1979 Islamic revolution.

Iraq's invasion of Kuwait gave Iranian President Hashemi Rafsanjani a golden opportunity to accelerate his efforts to end the Islamic republic's isolation, improve relations with the West and secure investment and advanced technology to rebuild the economy. Last week, Iran boasted it

has taken delivery of advanced MG-29 interceptors for its badly depleted air force under a \$6 billion economic and military agreement with Moscow.

A well-informed source said the Iranians have at least 14 of the fighters. The Tehran Times daily, which often reflects Rafsanjani's thinking, said Moscow will "sell more arms to the Islamic republic."

Restoring relations with London will likely speed up Rafsanjani's efforts to normalise links with Western Europe and hopefully herald the release of British hostages held in Lebanon.

Four Britons are among the 13 Westerners missing in Lebanon. Most are believed held by pro-Iranian militants.

The Tehran Times noted Saturday: "The complete normalisation of Iranian relations with the European Community (EC) can lead to extensive cooperation in many areas, particularly the Persian Gulf crisis."

Tehran severed relations with Britain March 7, 1989, over Rushdie's novel which Iran's late revolutionary leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, deemed blasphemous Islam. He issued a religious ruling condemning Rushdie to death.

Britain refused Iranian demands to ban the book and denounce Rushdie. Iran refused to lift the death sentence, even after Khomeini died in

June 1989.

The 12 EC nations withdrew their ambassadors from Tehran in solidarity with Britain after Khomeini's death decree. Most later sent their envoys back, but have withheld full normalisation until relations with Britain were restored.

Thursday's announcement that relations are being restored did not spell out the agreement beyond saying it was based on "mutual respect."

But British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd stressed that Iranian leaders had indicated there would be no interference in the "internal affairs of any other country."

That was interpreted to mean that Iran would quietly drop the death sentence on Rushdie, without publicly revoking it.

In the last few days, Iran has also restored relations with Tunisia, severed in 1987 amid allegations Tehran was backing Muslim fundamentalists seeking to topple the government. There are signs too of a thaw in the frosty feud with Saudi Arabia.

Some analysts and diplomats are talking about including Iran in a new regional defence alliance with Egypt, Turkey, Syria and Saudi Arabia.

Whether or not that ever emerges, the fact that Arab strategists are even talking about including Iran underlines how Rafsanjani has led his

country towards international acceptance after years as a pariah and how the Gulf crisis has redrawn the political map of the Middle East.

"The Islamic republic has emerged more powerful than ever. It has won everything for which it fought," an Asian diplomat in Tehran said in a telephone interview.

The U.N. sanctions imposed on Iraq shut off all oil exports from Iraq and Kuwait, sending the price of oil shooting from \$16 a barrel to \$40. That earned Iran an extra \$33 million a day.

Iraq, which has a 1,080-kilometre border with Iran, tried to talk Tehran into breaking off the embargo.

Well-informed sources in Tehran have said Iran has agreed to accept 200,000 barrels of free refined Iraqi oil a day in return for food shipments.

But Tehran's support is vital if the embargo is to work and Rafsanjani, leader of Iran's so-called pragmatists, knows it. Tehran has pledged to abide by the sanctions, but might allow "humanitarian shipments" across the frontier.

That's seen as more a sop to Rafsanjani's anti-Western radical rivals than a move towards an alliance with Iraq against America, which some hardliners demand.

Iran's leaders are now waiting for a possible visit to Tehran by Saddam Hussein himself.

## The U.S.-led mondial and the advent of holy war

By Khaled Mahadeen

When Argentina announced it was sending two war vessels to the Arabian Gulf, a Saudi Arabian national turned to a Jordanian friend he was dining with at the time and said with a bitter irony: "At last we might have the chance to see soccer player Maradona among us. Then he added after wiping a tear: 'What is happening here is totally incredible. The massing of all these foreign forces is like a military mondial, in the full sense of the word.'"

Since the arrival of the first American soldier in the Gulf, we have been hearing favourable response to Washington's call on nations to join the adventure. We have been witnessing the arrival in the Gulf of varying numbers of troops sent by different nations: some sending thousands, some sending hundreds and others sending only tens of troops. Should this scenario continue, it would not be long before we hear that countries are sending a handful of soldiers or even a single soldier, raising his country's flag and taking up position alongside troops from major and small nations alike.

"This is an unbelievable scenario," the Saudi national said while wiping his tears. He could not help crying over this tragic situation. Indeed, no other place in the world, except the sports stadiums, has ever witnessed such a gathering of people or such a vast multitude of personnel from different nationalities nor has any other location in the world ever witnessed this assortment of military uniforms.

All these nations seem to be under the illusion that all the problems of the world will end through this bizarre participation and stamming mixture of military personnel whose sole objective is to destroy a single nation, Iraq.

A friend of mine told me the other day that Iraqi President Saddam Hussein had pointed to the globe and said: "I realise that Washington might mass all the forces of evil and all the 'cheap' forces against Iraq, but I am confident that victory is on our side because God is with Iraq, and with the great Arabs, and no evil force in the world can ever defeat God."

Trust in God has made Iraq more confident of victory than ever before at a time when Iraq's enemies, who are in fact the enemies of the Arab Nation, are haunted with real horror and lack of self-confidence. These enemies can by no means divert, the course of history and can not possibly change facts. These enemies have fallen victim to their own illusion of subduing Iraq and breaking its people's will.

An observer of the events in the Gulf has recently said that Britain was willing to fight Iraq until the last American soldier, and that it was being supported in this regard by Israel. Those who follow up the "plastic" lady, Margaret Thatcher, and her Foreign Minister Douglas Hurd, can only agree with this observer's view. But, he says, that Washington is not that naive to take the wrong decision; and the Iraqis who are ready to offer themselves as sacrifices for their country and nation, realise that they can humiliate the American army and save the world from the American arrogance.

We Arabs are for peace, but we should make it clear that this peace should not deny us the right to reply to the insults directed at us from Washington, London and Tel Aviv.

The Iraqis, backed by their Arab Nation and the Islamic masses, and all those who are keen on safeguarding human dignity, realise that peace is a good thing to be sought, but they look forward to the moment when they are given the orders to chase away the rats which have been infesting this world, and this land and settle the account with them for good.

The enemies of this nation call every thing the Arabs do terrorism, but we call our struggle against them a holy war. Why then should they delay taking a security council decision to use force against Iraq? Why don't they do this now and not tomorrow? We look forward to the day when we will have a homeland where we can live with dignity, but without oil and without humiliation. The day when we can chase away the invaders and come out victorious and write out the episode of final victory over the enemy.

## East Germany's children ponder the new order

By Mark Fritz  
The Associated Press

EAST BERLIN — Ingeborg Knirsch thumbed through the thick stack of essays and shook her head. So many pages of childhood scribble were laced with fear and anxiety.

These were words written by East German children about the end of their nation and the birth of a new one. This was the voice of the next generation.

"I was astounded..." said Mrs. Knirsch, a teacher in East Berlin. "I'm more optimistic about our future than these children seem to be."

What these essays reflected were households in turmoil, a nation in transition, a society on the edge of enormous change.

No one has a greater stake in the fate of the New German nation than the children of East Germany. The shifting winds of history have profoundly altered their future.

They will be the first genera-

tion of East Germans to come of age in a free land, but one that faces tremendous social upheaval as it leaves the old ways behind.

The Associated Press visited grammar school NO. 18 and asked Mrs. Knirsch to assign some of her German literature students an essay about Wednesday's unification of Germany.

She chose an eighth-grade class and a sixth-grade class and told them to write 100-200 words.

But each class produced torrents of words, an outpouring that mixed hope for the distant future with a startling bleakness about the coming months.

"I told them 'short, short,

short,' and they said 'no, I must write,'" Mrs. Knirsch said. "Five hundred, 600 words, one of them wrote 800 words, in 45 minutes."

She said she was stunned by the content.

"They were worried about keeping their homes, about their parents keeping their jobs, about rents rising," she said.

Much, she said, was a reflection of the worries expressed by anxious parents, the grim accounts of newscasters.

"Everything is getting more expensive... rents, telephone service and so forth, and many people are jobless," wrote Diana Schulz, 12. "My parents also are already jobless."

"The rent is higher and my parents lost their jobs," wrote Lohin Lueben, 12. "The only good thing about Oct. 3 is that it's a school holiday."

There was support for German unity but, paradoxically, regret the GDR — German Democratic Republic — would end.

These children, like all others, were drilled to be loyal to their nation and Communism, and suspicious of the crime-ridden, greedy West.

"The GDR was my fatherland, and now the GDR really won't be any more. It is incomprehensible," wrote 12-year-old Anke Schramm.

You can kick a soccer ball from the playground of grammar school NO. 18 to where the Berlin Wall once loomed. Checkpoint Charlie, the former allied border crossing, stood half a block away.

Much of the neighbourhood, part of East Berlin's increasingly seedy Leipziger Street, has become a lure for derelicts and criminals.



# Ozone depletion — major concern for all nations

By Iyad Jumamah Hamad

In 1979, the U.S. National Air Space Agency, launched a satellite with the name Nimbus 7 designed to study the distribution of the various constituents of the upper atmosphere. Scientists noticed through the coloured images Nimbus 7 had sent a well defined hole in the ozone layer over the South Pole. It was obvious that the ozone layer is thinning over various places such as North America and Europe. However, the thinning over the South Pole was far beyond anywhere else in the world. Scientists estimate that the ozone concentration over the South Pole has fallen over 40 per cent during the study period which extended from 1979 through 1987.

Thereafter ozone became a major concern not only to scientists and college professors but to every government on earth; not too long ago a world summit was held in which a world treaty was signed to protect the ozone layer.

Before we start talking about ozone, we should mention an important fact that will help us better understand the ozone problem as well as other environmental problems. Our earth is created with a very delicate balance that governs its performance and the performance of its inhabitants. The majority of environmental problems come as a result of man's interference with the environment (And the firmament has He raised high, and He has set up the balance, in order that ye may not transgress (due balance) — the Holy Koran, Surah 55, Verses 7 & 8.

Ozone is an element in the

atmosphere whose existence and functioning is governed by the balance mentioned earlier. The formation of ozone ( $O_3$ ) takes place as highly energetic solar radiation strikes the normal oxygen molecule ( $O_2$ ) in the upper atmosphere and splits it into two atoms ( $O+O$ ). Each of these atoms then binds with another normal oxygen molecule ( $O_2$ ) to form ( $O_3$ ).

This triple oxygen molecule has an amazing capability of filtering harmful solar radiation, mainly ultraviolet rays, which are a very harmful form of radiation to all living beings, particularly man and plants.

The ozone layer exists in a region called the stratosphere which starts at the height of approximately 15 kilometres and ends at approximately 60 kilometres. Ozone absorbs ultraviolet light and transforms its energy into heat. As we all know, temperature decreases as elevation increases. However, when we get into the ozone layer the opposite occurs where temperature increases as we go upwards until the end of the ozone layer where it starts to go down again.

Ozone has several enemies that threaten its existence by destroying it or preventing its generation. There are two kinds of chemicals that pose a significant danger to ozone and are of special interest to scientists. These are the chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and nitrogen oxides (NOx).

CFCs are common ingredients in many industries. They are used as refrigerants such as freon gas and as spray can propellants.

CFCs have the capability of ascending to high altitudes without being washed out by rain or other atmospheric activities. At high altitudes, solar radiation strikes the CFC's molecule and releases chlorine in a very energetic form called the chlorine radical. The chlorine radical attacks the ozone molecule and destroys it and then frees itself to attack another molecule. For that reason, scientists believe that it would take years for the currently present CFC's to diminish assuming of course that no more will be emitted thereafter.

The second major enemy of ozone is the nitrogen oxides (NOx). These gases come from various sources mainly fossil fuel combustion. Automobiles and factory stacks are prime sources of NOx.

NOx reacts with ozone and converts it into regular oxygen and thus the ozone molecule  $O_3$  is reduced into  $O_2$  which has no filtering capability. NOx does not have the ascending capability that CFC's have since it is rather heavier and can easily be washed by precipitation. Thus it is not capable of climbing to the level of the ozone layer. The question is how does the NOx manage to reach the ozone?

There are several ways for the NOx to reach ozone, mainly by supersonic jet planes that cruise at altitudes not too far from the bottom of the ozone layer. Violent weather such as thunder storms can also drag all kinds of pollutants to higher altitudes.

It is important to mention here that NOx is as dangerous on surface as aloft. NO<sub>2</sub> for exam-

ple, can cause lung tissue inflammation at very low concentration for exposure of less than an hour and it is fatal at higher concentrations.

As mentioned above, the ozone layer acts as a filter to the harmful ultra violet light and thus its degradation will allow more ultra violet light to reach the ground. When it does, it causes some immediate damage, including severe skin cancer, which has doubled world-wide in recent years, and reduction in crops yield.

The main concern however, is the hole in the ozone layer over the South Pole. More ultra violet light penetrating means more heat reaching the huge glaciers in Antarctica. This heat will add to the temperature rise caused by the green house effect which is estimated to be close to 10 degrees centigrade.

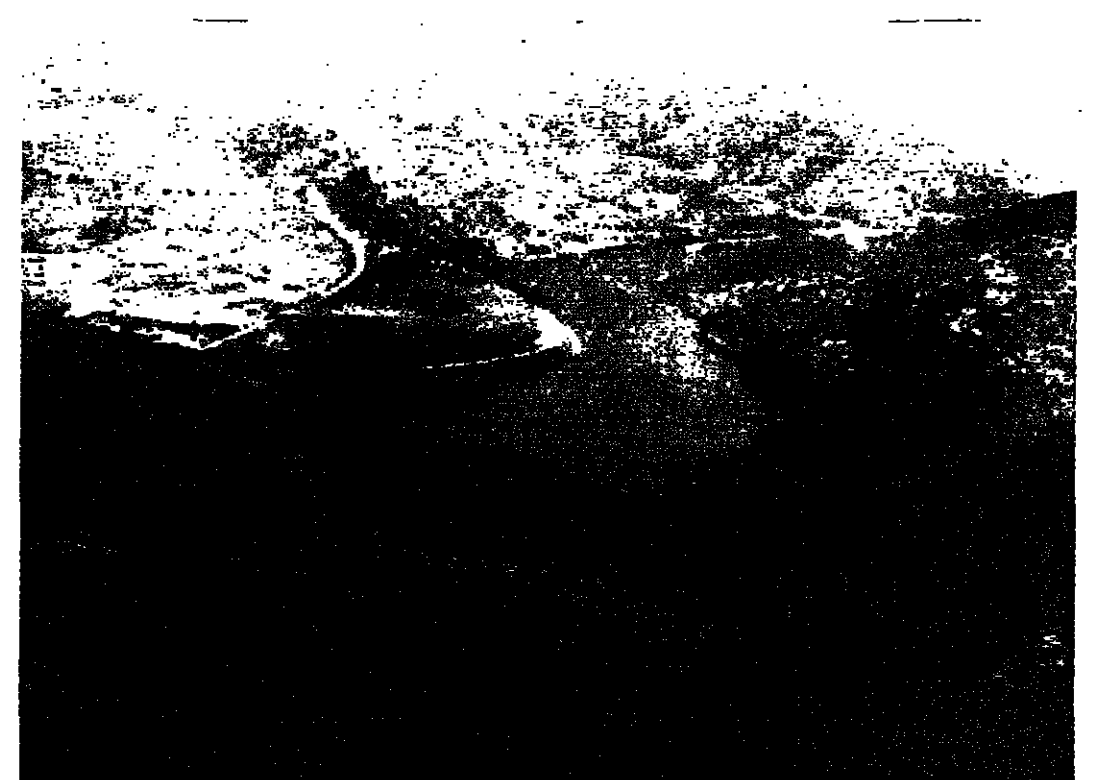
If this rise in temperature does take place, the glaciers are likely to melt and threaten to flood every coastal city in the world. It is important to mention however, that scientists cannot give a convincing explanation to what caused this hole. The majority of human industrial activity takes place in the northern hemisphere of the earth; so, logically the ozone hole should be over the North Pole and not the South Pole. Some scientists suggest that the space industry is responsible for the formation of this hole. They believe that salts and metal oxides emitted by space rockets as they pass through the area contribute to the destruction of ozone.

As much as ozone is useful

aloft as much it is harmful when it is close to the ground. Ozone is a toxic gas and a mild dose causes laboured breathing, a feeling of pressure on the chest, cough and irritated eyes. Ozone combines with NOx and hydrocarbons to form photochemical smog which is a serious air pollutant, particularly in heavily urbanised areas.

As mentioned above, most environmental problems occur when the balance of the atmosphere is disturbed. Disturbing the atmospheric balance has already occurred as a result of millions of tonnes of pollutants that were pumped into the atmosphere from factory stacks, car exhausts and other sources. In the U.S. alone it was reported that in 1975 a total of 96 million metric tonnes of carbon monoxide, 33 million tonnes of sulphur oxides and 24 million tonnes of nitrogen oxides were released into the atmosphere. Our planet is very tolerant; but surely what we are doing is far beyond its tolerance limits.

A final point to conclude with is what can be done to mitigate the ozone layer situation. The most important step to be taken to protect and revitalise the ozone layer is to adopt strict regulations regarding pollutant emissions. This will first of all cut down on the level of pollutants and will force the industry to search for alternatives since regulations will surely mean more production cost. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has recently established what is called "national ambient air standards". These standards specify maximum allowable concentrations for every pollutant pro-



Pollution on ground is as dangerous as pollution in space — the King Talal Dam is a victim of factories pouring their refuse in the Zarqa River.

duced by the industry. Each factory in a certain area is confined to a limited amount of pollutants that it can produce so that the total production of a specific pollutant of all factories in the area does not exceed the specified limit. Factories were forced to adopt the best available control technology to be able to

adapt to the new regulations.

Here in Jordan, we are at risk just as every body else is. The atmosphere does not recognise political boundaries and the pollutants of one country may become the nightmare of another.

We should join the world in its efforts to protect the ozone and implement strict regulations on

our industries to control pollutant emissions. The lack of such regulations had caused many environmental hazards such as King Talal Dam whose waters were rendered useless as a result of the continuous discharge of untreated refuse of factories lined along the waterways leading to the dam.

## Iraq challenges U.S.

(Continued from page 1)

no change in my position" on the crisis and said three days of talks with about 20 foreign leaders produced "rather encouraging" signs the response to the invasion was working. Shevardnadze, asked by reporters whether he thought the U.S. president's speech was conciliatory towards Iraq, said: "I wouldn't use the word 'conciliatory' but this is a very constructive speech, (and shows) readiness to address the problems in a peaceful way."

In Washington, the State Department defended Mitterand's policy initiative, saying it had not created a breach in the U.S. and French positions towards the U.N. sanctions imposed on Iraq.

Israel said it was not concerned by Bush's remark to the United Nations. Israel has urged its guardian superpower not to make any link between the Gulf crisis and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

"We don't see anything new in Bush's remarks," said Avi Pazner, senior adviser to Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

"There is no linkage because he said very strongly that first of all there has to be a solution to the Gulf crisis and there would have to be an uncon-

ditional Iraqi withdrawal."

Palestinian nationalist Radwan Abu Ayyash said Bush did not appear to have made any real commitment to resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict.

"His statement was vague. He needs to prove he is serious by spelling out each conflict and demanding withdrawals from not only Kuwait but from the occupied territories and Lebanon as well," said Abu Ayyash.

Israel told the U.N. Monday that its response to an Iraqi attack would be "harsh and painful."

But Israeli Foreign Minister David Levy, speaking before the General Assembly, also extended an olive branch to the Arabs, urging them to "forewear the state of war" and join with Israel to bring prosperity to the Middle East.

"Now that the iron curtain has collapsed," Levy said, "the continued existence in the deserts of the Middle East of a 'hard curtain' cannot be tolerated as it sets apart the Middle East from a world marching towards peace."

Levy also praised Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev as a "bold and sagacious statesman" who is "setting free the spirit of human freedom and the realisation of democracy."

He praised Gorbachev for enabling Soviet Jews to settle in Israel but did not mention that some are moving to the occupied territories.

Turning to the Arab-Israeli conflict, he said: "It is an appeal once again to Arab governments which still maintain a state of war with us, to join with Israel in its efforts to settle the protracted dispute through direct negotiations, free from shackles and preconditions."

He called for confidence-building measures first, termination of the state of war and a Middle East chemical disarmament conference.

The willingness of Arab states to "forewear the state of war and embark upon the route to peace," he said, "will help in advancing the solution to the Palestinian problem."

## Kaifu

(Continued from page 1)

Tokyo is resisting the American effort and wants the World Bank to play a leading role. "Essentially, we would like to see this \$1.4 billion given either through bilateral channels and some perhaps through international organisations such as the World Bank," the ambassador said. "As for the \$600 million commodity loan it is up to the individual governments who use it."

The ambassador also indicated that there was a difference in the Japanese and American approaches to the Gulf crisis. While Japan wants a solution to the crisis through peaceful means and does not support a military option, the Americans "want to keep the military option wide open to keep the pressure on Iraq."

Tokyo, he said, supports the multinational force to "defend Saudi Arabia but not to attack Iraq."

"It would take time but we want to see this crisis resolved through peaceful means... we should not give up hope," he said. "This crisis is not military. It is more political and I hope that the leaders will take this (into consideration) and (find) a political solution."

The numbers of tanks, artillery

## 30 killed in Beirut massacre

(Continued from page 1)

crime at Nahr Al Mawt (Death River) was plotted by rebel officer Michel Aoun and his intelligence networks," said a statement.

It said Aoun provoked the incident to ease military and political pressure on him. Hrawi's troops Friday stopped all traffic into areas held by Aoun to try to starve him into surrendering to the president's authority.

The Syrian-backed Hrawi, internationally recognised as president, has warned he may order an attack to subvert of Baabda.

Aoun said the "hegemony" was planned and presided by Hrawi's troops and the Lebanese Forces. The LF accused Aoun of arranging the attack.

Papal Nuncio Pablo Puente issued a radio appeal to Aoun and Hrawi to exercise restraint pending a new Vatican effort to negotiate a compromise.

"I ask for a 48-hour respite to be able to meet the president and the general to mediate an accord, which might not be ideal but will probably halt this deadly, destructive madness," Puente said.

Aoun told a news conference he would not block Puente's initiative, adding, "Our roads are open and our guns are silent." But he added: "We have surpassed these initiatives a long time ago."

He urged the world to withdraw recognition of Hrawi's government and said he would not be shaken by the blockade.

Banks, schools and shops closed in east Beirut. The killing sparked anger throughout the country.

Hrawi's government said it was determined to end Aoun's "mutiny." But analysts said the attack bolstered the general's public support and weakened that of Hrawi and the LF.

Police said a check completed Tuesday with hospitals in Aoun's zone placed the casualty toll among the demonstrators just before midnight (2100 GMT) Monday at 30 dead and 100 wounded. At least two women were among the dead.

The carnage occurred on a highway bridge spanning Death River, eight kilometres north of Beirut.

Police said about 5,000 Aoun supporters carrying candles demonstrated at the crossing to protest Hrawi's week-long closure of gateways into Aoun's enclave.

"As they shouted slogans condemning the president and Mr. Geagea for the starvation blockade, gunfire suddenly erupted and the crowd panicked in a stampede," said a police spokesman. "Some of the victims were trampled to death but at least 22 died of gunshot wounds."

## Germany

(Continued from page 1)

opening of the Berlin Wall late last year.

In Strausberg, northeast of Berlin, the Communist-founded National People's Army was ceremonially disbanded. Nearly 100,000 soldiers will come under the orders of a pan-German Bundeswehr (federal armed forces) from Wednesday.

## Show of might in Gulf

(Continued from page 1)

million-man army to defend the area, military sources said Tuesday.

The sources, insisting on anonymity, told the AP analysts estimate there are well over 400,000 Iraqi troops in the area, compared to 360,000 a week ago.

The build-up of recent weeks is concentrated in areas inland from the

pieces and other heavy weapons have also been increased, the sources said. But they gave no figures.

The Pentagon last week said there were about 3,500 Iraqi tanks in the "Kuwait theater."

Most of them are believed to be employed in defensive positions, many dug-in and revetted behind earthenworks.

Gulf and in a crescent around Kuwait.

That indicated that Iraq anticipates an attack by U.S. and allied forces from that direction.

The Iraqis were also said to have reinforced their defences along the supply lifeline from the southern Iraq city of Basra into Kuwait.

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# Chinese divers, Korean wrestlers star on Asian Games 10th day

PEKING (R) — China's world champion divers, thrilling a home crowd, laid on a dazzling showcase of their talents Tuesday, while in athletics the hosts at last turned on two Asian Games performances of undeniable world class.

At Peking's Yingdong Pool, first Gao Min in the women's one-metre springboard event and then Tan Liangde in the men's lived up to their reputation as global superstars, although Tan felt the hot breath of younger competition at his back.

In the Olympic Centre Stadium, the brave efforts of veteran woman hurdler Liu Huajin and flashy pole vaulter Liang Xueren warmed the hearts of a sparse crowd on a dull, blustery day.

South Korea clinched the women's hockey title, beating closest rival China 3-1 to finish the six-nation round-robin tournament with a 4-1-0 record. China (4-0-1) took the silver medal and Japan (3-1-1) the bronze.

In free-style wrestling, Koreans dominated the evening's medals, with South Koreans winning three golds and Kim Yong-Six from the North taking one.

The only title to escape the hard men of the peninsula was the 32 kilogram category, where gold went to Mongolian Subhat Puntzagin, his country's first victory in Peking.

But the divers were the day's class act, signalling to the world that China has no intention of losing its hold on the sport.

Gao, now 20 and winner of more gold medals than she can remember, won yet another here, tumbling, twisting and some-saulting to a score of 526.62.

It was a flawless display that put her out of reach of teammate Yu Xiaoling, who trailed by 34 points at the end, and of Japan's Yuki Motobuchi, who took the bronze 33 points adrift.

But the double world champion, who scored a mighty 66.30

points on her sixth dive, a forward two and a half somersault from the pike position, said she had not hit her peak.

"I don't think this was my best performance," she said afterwards. "My take-offs and entries have been a little out of control."

But if Gao ruled supreme, confirming herself as an even hotter favourite for the three-metre springboard event Saturday, the veteran Tan only just managed to fight off a spirited challenge from a young pretender to his crown.

The Olympic silver medalist, now 25, needed a tremendous penultimate dive to overcome teammate Wang Yijie in a tense duel coach Xu Yiming encouraged to spur his men on.

"The two are very good competitors," Xu said afterwards. "My strategy is to emphasise the competition between the older one and the newcomer."

Tan, top dog in the springboard diving world now that American maestro Greg Louganis has retired, had to battle hard to stay even marginally ahead of Wang, 21, in the face of crowd solidarity behind the upstart challenger.

It was not until the 10th dive that he finally opened up a winning lead with an inward two and a half somersault from the tuck position that earned him the day's high of 78.30 points.

Wang's final dive, a breathtaking reverse one and a half somersault with two and a half twists, brought a roar of approval from the crowd and the day's second highest score of 75.60.

Tan's last dive was not perfect but earned him 63 points and put victory beyond Wang's grasp. He won with 642.75 points to Wang's 632.91.

In track and field, Liu Huajin, advised to retire after major knee surgery four years ago, won the 100 metres hurdles in 12.73 seconds. Chi Cheng, Taiwan's former world record hurdler, cal-

led it "superb performance which finally brought world class to Peking."

"Anything below 13 seconds is world class," Chi said.

Liu, 30, from Fujian province, told reporters: "I had doubts until two days before the event whether it was worth going through the pain."

Pole vaulter Liang Xueren earned China another gold medal, punching the air after sailing over the bar at 5.62 metres. It was a world class performance shattering the games record of 5.40. He later failed at three attempts to set a new high of 5.70 metres.

For once India's P.T. Usha, Asia's track queen for the past decade, had to settle for second place.

Usha, who has already said she will retire after the Peking Games to get married, could manage only a silver medal in the 400 metres, dashing her hopes of bowing out with at least one gold in an individual event.

Now her only chance of going

out in a blaze of golden glory rests in the 4x 100 metres relay.

In another upset, Japan's world-ranked Kazuhiro Mizoguchi was pushed into third place in the men's javelin by teammate Masami Yoshida, who threw 77.26 metres, and South Korean Kim Ki-Hoon.

Mizoguchi, who recorded the world's second best distance last year, could still smile after his defeat.

"I injured my leg in the first attempt... my throwing technique was not working well," he said afterwards, chatting easily and signing autographs.

Late on the 10th day of competition, China with 145 golds, 32 silvers and 42 bronzes, had stretched its already astronomical lead in the medals table.

Japan (35-46-65) South Korea (34-33-56) were scrapping for runner's-up spot, and North Korea was fourth with a 12-24-30 record. The Asian Games competition ends Saturday and the closing ceremony is Sunday.

## Gansler stays as U.S. coach

NEW YORK (AP) — Bob Gansler will be retained as coach of the United States national soccer team, the new president of the U.S. soccer federation said Monday.

Alan Rothenberg, who replaced Werner Fricker as head of the USSF after the World Cup, said he anticipated Gansler would remain as coach through the 1994 World Cup, the first to be played in the United States. However, Rothenberg refused to guarantee that Gansler would remain four more years.

Gansler took over the team in January 1989 and led the United States to its first World Cup berth since 1950. However, the team lost three straight games at the World Cup and finished 23rd among 24 nations. Overall, the

United States is 7-11 this year.

The USSF made overtures to Franz Beckenbauer, who retired as West German coach after his team won the World Cup. Beckenbauer then signed as technical director of Olympique Marseille in France.

Gansler is making \$100,000 this year and the contract automatically renews each year unless it is terminated. He was coach at the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee and of the U.S. under-20 team before being picked to replace Lothar Osiander, who coached the team through the 1980 Olympics.

Gansler was captain of the U.S. Olympic team in 1964 and 1968 and played for the national team in 1968 and 1969.

## Germans seek to upset Sampdoria in soccer tie

LONDON (R) — Holders Sampdoria face an uphill battle to avoid a first round exit in the European Cup Winners' Cup in a potentially explosive return tie against West German league leaders Kaiserslautern Wednesday.

The Italians trail 1-0 after a bad-tempered first leg in Germany which saw Sampdoria players Ivano Bonetti and Marco Lenna sent off and suspended for the second leg and both clubs fined for their teams' bad behaviour.

Kaiserslautern, the surprise side of the West German season, are the highest scorers in the Bundesliga with 22 goals from eight games, while Sampdoria boast the Italian League's best defensive record, having conceded one goal in four games.

In the Italians' favour, the Kaiserslautern defence is as porous as their attack is penetrative, and on the way to winning the trophy against Anderlecht last season, Sampdoria won all their home games without conceding a goal.

Soccer authorities are more likely to be keeping an anxious eye on two ties in Eastern Europe, however, where fans' behaviour will be under severe scrutiny.

Aston Villa and Manchester United become the first English teams to travel to Europe for competitive club matches since the 1985 Heysel Stadium tragedy when 39 people died at the European Cup Final between England's Liverpool and Italy's Juventus.

Security will be tight for Manchester United's visit to Hungary's Pecs Munkacs for a Cup Winners' Cup tie and Villa's UEFA Cup match against Czechoslovakia's Banik Ostrava, with plainclothes police on all official supporters' trips.

Both English sides take two-goal leads with them and are favourites to progress to the second round despite unconvincing domestic form.

Police will also be out in force in Yugoslavia for Dinamo Zagreb's home tie with Italian Atalanta in the UEFA Cup following crowd trouble in the first leg, a 0-0 draw.

Nearly 30 people, mostly Yugoslavs, were injured during brawls between fans and Italian police, and the club has called in 1,500 police to prevent more trouble.

Dinamo's hopes of reaching the second round received a setback Sunday when coach Josip Kuzo resigned after a run of bad results.

Of the three European competitions, the Cup Winners' Cup has the greatest potential for producing upsets with both Spanish and Dutch representatives, like Sampdoria, facing first-leg deficits.

PSV Eindhoven, the Dutch cup holders and league leaders who trail Montpellier of France 1-0, received a boost at the weekend for Wednesday's home leg when they hit their best form of the season with a 4-0 win over FC Den Haag.

Veteran Belgian defender Eric Gerets, playing his first match of the season after a troublesome heel injury, gave the team the cohesion which had been lacking.

Barcelona lost 1-0 in Turkey to Trabzonspor, who have a history of upsets over teams tired by the long journey to the Black Sea port, but the Spanish side have a 100 per cent record in the league and will be confident of a substantial victory on home turf at the Nou Camp Stadium.

In the European Cup, the top sides are all well placed to move into the second round, although West German champions Bayern Munich — playing a day ahead of most of the rest Tuesday — would like an early goal to settle nerves against Apollon Nicosia.

The Cypriots came within minutes of causing the upset of the round before two late goals gave Bayern a 3-2 away win in the first leg.

Spanish champion Real Madrid have struggled to find their majestic stride in the league, but with a 4-1 lead from the away leg they need only center Tuesday against Odense of Denmark.

Similarly, Marseille's squad of millionaires made certain that even an awkward trip into Albania Wednesday will hold no fears with a 5-1 advantage over Dinamo Tirana.

## Nelson confident of retaining WBC title

SYDNEY, Australia (AP) — World Boxing Council (WBC) super-featherweight champion Azumah Nelson of Ghana said Sunday he expects a strong test from challenger Juan Laporte but will have no trouble defending his title.

Nelson, who has a 31-2 record, meets New York-based Laporte at the Sydney Entertainment Centre on Oct. 13.

The winner of the bout will defend the crown against unbeaten Australian three-time world champion Jeff Fenech in Sydney in January.

"Laporte will have to fight me the way I want him to fight me," Nelson said at a news conference he gave after arriving at Sydney Airport.

"I am the master of the ring. Whoever I fight, I take control of."

Nelson has knocked out 23 of his 31 victims but was outpointed by American Pernell Whitaker when he moved up a division to challenge for the WBC light-weight crown earlier this year.

He said he expected the seasoned Laporte, who has a 36-10 record, to provide him with a real test.

"He has a lot of experience," Nelson said. "If he is in trouble, he knows how to get out of it. I respect the guy."

"If you are fighting Juan Laporte, you can't say you expect to knock him out in the fifth or sixth round."

Nelson, 32, held the WBC featherweight title from 1984-88, successfully defending it six times before moving up to super featherweight in 1988.

He has defended that title four times, while Laporte held the WBC featherweight title from 1982-84.

The undercard of the fight, which is expected to draw a 12,000 capacity crowd, will feature two other international fights.

Former WBC light-heavyweight champion Jeff "hit man" Harding of Australia, will face American Stacy McSwain in his first bout since losing his world title to Briton Dennis Andries.

Former WBC super flyweight champion Nana Yaw Konadu of Ghana, the no. 1 contender in the division, will fight Australian-based Filipino Diego Duran over 10 rounds.

## GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF & TAMAR HIRSCH  
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### CHOOSE YOUR POISON

North-South vulnerable. West deals.

**NORTH**  
♦ A K J 10 2  
♥ A 6 4  
♦ A 10 2  
♣ A 3

**WEST**  
♦ Q 3  
♥ K Q 3 2  
♦ K 8 6 3  
♣ J 10

**EAST**  
♦ 8 6 5 4  
♥ J 8 5  
♦ Void  
♣ K 9 8 7 6 5

**SOUTH**  
♦ 9 7  
♥ 10 9 7  
♦ Q J 9 7 5 4  
♣ A 2

The bidding:  
West 1♣ North 1♥ East 2♥ South 2♠  
Pass 2♥ Pass 2♠  
Pass 4♥ Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♠  
At our grandparents' knee we learned the old proverb: "If you drink the water you die, and if you don't drink the water you die!" We were never sure exactly what that meant until we came across this hand from the recent Hoofsch tournament in the Dutch resort of

Scheveningen.

After West ran from South's penalty pass of North's takeout double, South might have reasoned that West's first-bid suit was not all that robust and thus bid three diamonds rather than two spades over North's cue-bid of the enemy suit. Certainly five diamonds would have been a slightly better contract than four spades. But who are we to quarrel with success, especially when it is the result of pretty play.

Sitting South was Carla Arnolds, a member of the Dutch women's team. She won the opening lead with dummy's ace and the lack of an immediate entry to her hand forced her to cash the ace and king of spades, with happy results when the queen appeared from West.

After two more rounds of trumps, declarer led a diamond to the jack and the defense collapsed. West could win the king and cash two hearts, but then declarer's diamonds would provide a discard for dummy's club loser. And to hold off with the king would be no better. South would use the entry to the closed hand to take the marked diamond finesse and would lose only two heart tricks and a club.

## HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 3, 1990

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** Today's Moon opposition and square could easily make you feel overly emotional if you allow yourself the luxury of believing that others are taking advantage of you.

**ARIES:** (March 21 to April 19) A private concern can cause you much anxiety if you allow but instead get off to advanced ways to operate and you produce excellent results.

**TAURUS:** (April 20 to May 20) A discontented friend can take you from the time and energy you need to build up your financial fences unless you free yourself of this person today.

**GEMINI:** (May 21 to June 21) A higher-up with a chip-on-the-shoulder can block your progress if you allow but instead go along with a partner who has expansive ambitions.

**MOON CHILDREN:** (June 22 to July 21) Avoid a desire to go off on a tangent and stick to your work load and you get far more accomplished than you had thought possible.

**LEO:** (July 22 to August 21) You are all too likely to spend too much time at a frustrating practical matter when enjoying longtime pleasures and new ones are best for you now.

**VIRGO:** (August 22 to September 22) Discount suggestions of a vacillating temperamental contact and

listen to what family have to say and follow their excellent suggestions.

**LIBRA:** (September 23 to October 22) Do barely necessary amount of work activities so you will be able to use a good influence now present to be out accomplishing things in the world.

**SCORPIO:** (October 23 to November 21) A day for you to focus your attention upon mundane concerns of importance so put off those pleasures that attract until a more propitious time.

**SAGITTARIUS:** (November 22 to December 21) You would be wise to think of yourself today and what is important to your personal happiness and not engage in household drudgery.

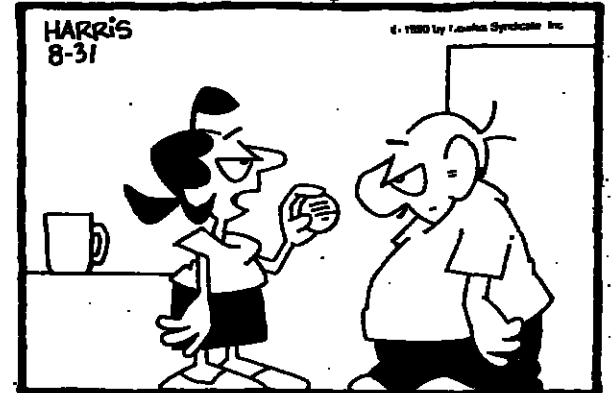
**CAPIECORN:** (December 22 to January 20) Dashing here and there for whatever your purpose would be very non-productive for you today so concentrate upon getting rid of limitations.

**AQUARIUS:** (January 21 to February 19) Keep your purse and checkbook well under control during the daytime and consider all possible means for gaining vital hopes and wishes.

**PISCES:** (February 20 to March 20) Your discontent today can get you in trouble if you let it be known and instead get out in the world of action to follow rules, regulations.

## THE BETTER HALF.

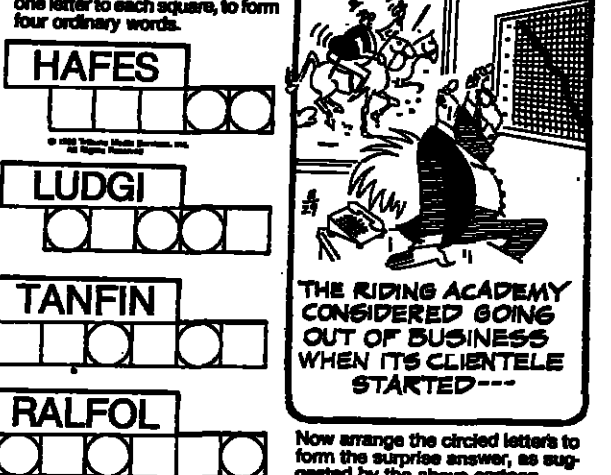
By Harris



"The bank printed our new checks on rubber balls. How appropriate."

## JUMBLE.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



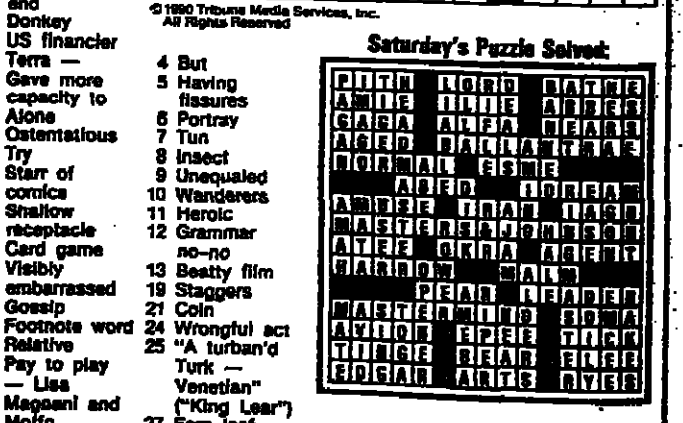
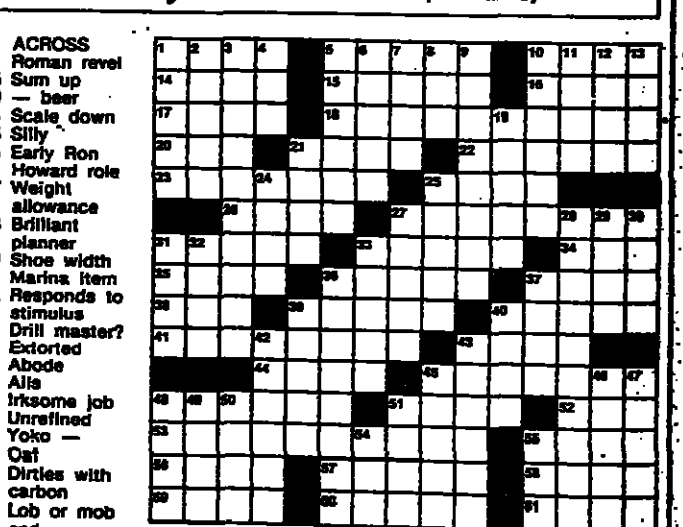
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here:  (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: MOGUL PIVOT DECADE REALITY

Answer: If you're lucky, that used car will be a pleasure to ride; if not -- TO "DERIDE"

## THE Daily Crossword by C.F. Murray



37 Lone  
38 Rounds up  
39 Fr. statesman  
40 Canal site  
41 Adolescent  
42 Palm type  
43 — cohere  
44 Edge  
45 Decorate over  
46 First place  
47 Storage place  
48 "Major"

## JORDAN WELFARE LOTTERY

Ordinary issue No 18

Drawing of: Oct. 2, 1990

### Winning Tickets

Holder of ticket No. **23386**  
Wins JD 25,000

Holder of ticket No. **24567**  
Wins JD 6,000

Holder of ticket No. **15700**  
Wins JD 3,000

Holder of ticket No. **66669**  
Wins JD 2,500

Holder of ticket No. **53540**  
Wins JD 1,500

Holder of ticket No. **39242**  
Wins JD 1,200

Holder of ticket No. **12179**  
Wins JD 1,000

Holder of ticket No. **65996**  
Wins JD 600

Ten consolation prizes totalling JD1,000 each wins JD 100  
**23387 23396 23486 24386 33386**  
**23385 23376 23286 22386 13386**

Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 600 each wins JD 60  
**24568 24577 24667 25567 34567**  
**24566 24557 24467 23567 14567**

Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 300 each wins JD 30  
**15701 15710 15800 16700 25700**  
**15709 15790 15600 14700 05700**

Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 200 each wins JD 20  
**66660 66679 66769 67669 76669**  
**66668 66659 66569 65669 56669**

Ten consolation prizes totalling JD150 each wins JD 15  
**53541 53550 53640 54540 63540**  
**53549 53530 53440 52540 43540**

Ten consolation prizes totalling JD100 each wins JD 10  
**39243 39252 39342 30242 49242**  
**39241 39232 39142 38242 29242**

Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 80 each wins JD 8  
**12170 12189 12279 13179 22179**  
**12178 12169 12079 11179 02179**

Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 70 each wins JD 7  
**65997 65906 65096 66996 75996**  
**65995 65986 65896 64996 55996**

Ticket numbers **55425 58296 74081 64017** win JD 200 each

Ticket numbers **39563 40554 47012** win JD 100 each

### TICKETS ENDING WITH

**0476 8493 6676** Win JD 20 each  
**0997 4235**

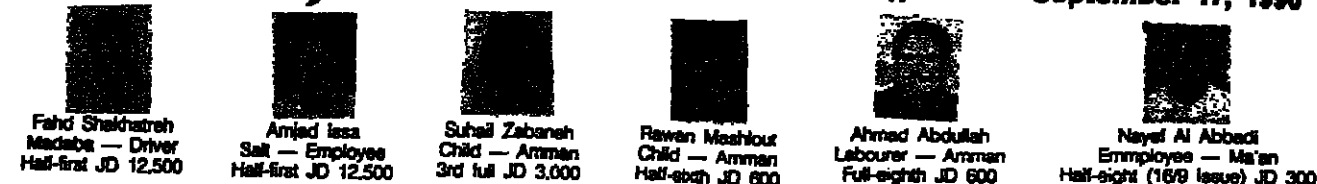
**979 495 100 880 463** Win JD 5 each

8000 tickets ending with **2** Win JD 2 each.

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Next Drawing takes place on **October 17, 1990**  
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## Saudi group buys Cairo Meridien Hotel

CAIRO (R) — A Saudi-led group has bought 80 per cent of Cairo's Mile-side Meridien Hotel for \$75 million, bankers have said.

The Egyptian-Saudi Investment Company (ESIC) had already paid 10 per cent of the deal and was looking for a management company to take over the 272-room hotel.

The French Meridien group has run the hotel for the state-owned Egyptian General Organisation for Tourism and Hotels (EGOTH) since its opening in 1974.

ESIC, which is mainly owned by Saudi sheikh Abdul Aziz Al Ibrahim, related by marriage to King Fahd, has also offered to build an extension to the hotel.

The new complex in the fashionable Garden City residential area will be 30 per cent owned by ESIC while EGOTH will keep 20 per cent. Sheikh Abdul Aziz has a wide range of hotel interests in Europe and North America, the bankers said.

EGOTH is the first of many state-owned firms which plan to sell government companies to foreign partners.

The Egyptian cabinet is studying ways to liberalise a huge public sector as part of a long-term policy to implement a free market economy in the Arab World's most populous country.

## Gulf crisis to cost Prague \$450 million

PARGUE (R) — The Gulf crisis will cost Czechoslovakia \$450 million this year but forecasts that it will almost double the country's foreign debt in 1991 are premature, state bank chairman Josef Tosovsky has said.

Every time the oil price rises by \$1 a barrel it adds \$110 million to the balance of payments, he told a news conference.

Finance Minister Václav Klaus later said the figure could vary between \$80 and \$126 million.

Tosovsky said the higher price of oil on world markets will cost seven billion crowns (\$450 million) in imports this year. But "this doesn't upset the balance of payments, it's not that disastrous," he said.

Next year, however, when Soviet oil has to be paid for in hard currency and Czechoslovakia attempts limited convertibility of the crown, "we will be moving on thin ice."

Tosovsky said recent estimates that the Gulf crisis will cost Czechoslovakia \$6 billion were premature. "I don't dare mention a concrete figure," he said.

Czechoslovakia's foreign debt, which fell from \$7.9 billion to \$7.1 in the first six months of this year, now stands at \$7 billion, he said. The balance of payments current account is in slight deficit.

Another economic reform measure, the transformation of trading within the Comecon bloc and the oil "shock" rules out economic growth for the next two years, Tosovsky said.

He added that Czechoslovakia is seeking loans that could total more than \$1.6 billion to help its reforms.

Negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which Czechoslovakia rejoined 11 days ago, could result in a standby facility of half the country's IMF membership quota of around \$300 million.

Another \$400 million could come from a World Bank structural adjustment loan. The European Community (EC) will likely be asked for a stabilising loan, Tosovsky said.

The loans would help replenish hard currency reserves depleted by economic reform, especially in making the crown convertible.

## Turkey announces fourth petrol price increase since Gulf crisis

ANKARA (R) — Turkey, hard-hit by soaring oil prices because of the Gulf crisis, has raised petrol prices by up to 15.1 per cent, the fourth rise since August.

The price of super grade petrol rose by 15.1 per cent to 2,606 lira (95.4 cents) from 2,263 lira (82.8 cents) and diesel oil by 14.2 per cent to 1,899 lira (70 cents) from 1,663 lira (61 cents).

With the latest increase, petrol prices have shot up by 69 per cent since Iraq's takeover of Kuwait, seriously hampering Turkey's efforts to curb inflation, targeted officially at 54.5 per cent for end-1990.

Officials estimate the target rate will go up by at least five percentage points.

"The abnormal rise in the international prices which have hit \$40 has necessitated the readjustment of petrol prices," Mehmet Savran, general manager of the state-run Turkish Oil Refineries (Tupras), told reporters.

"But if world prices fall, we will also reflect this to the domestic market," he said.

The rise in world oil prices as a result of the Gulf crisis will put an extra \$2 billion next year on Turkey's oil import bill which stood at \$2.46 billion in 1989.

Meanwhile the World Bank is likely to extend Turkey \$1.9 billion in loans in its 1991 and 1992 fiscal years to help offset Ankara's losses due to the Gulf crisis, a senior monetary official has said.

The official told Reuters Turkey was likely to receive half of the \$1.9 billion loan in the bank's 1991 fiscal year started July 1 and the remaining in 1992 — compared to \$326 million received last year.

The bank is also expected to release this month a \$200 million loan held up for more than two years due to Turkey's failure to curb inflation and to restructure its banking sector.

The loan, linked to \$200 million in Japanese Edimbank co-financing, was part of a \$400 million financial sector adjustment loan approved in 1988.

NATO-member Turkey's economic sanctions against Baghdad, including the closure of a pipeline that carried half of Iraq's vital oil exports through its territories, are estimated to cost it more than \$7 billion.

Sanctions against Baghdad, Turkey's second biggest trading partner, are likely to double the country's overall trade deficit to around \$8 billion after 1989's \$4.1 billion deficit, officials said.

## Tin producers agree on 6% cut next year

COCHABAMBA, Bolivia (R) — The Association of Tin Producing Countries (ATPC) decided to cut back its export quotas by six per cent in 1991 to 95,849 tonnes, said a communiqué of its annual ministers conference here.

Brazil, the world's largest supplier, which declined full membership of the ATPC this year, also agreed to reduce its tin production by the same percentage to 39,010 tonnes in 1991, down from official estimates of 41,500 this year.

Until now Brazil agreed to comply with a voluntary ceiling on official exports that did not cover illegal production.

The communiqué said the extension of the ATPC's supply rationalisation scheme during 1991 would result in a reduction of overhauling stocks by more than 5,000 tonnes.

The seven ATPC members agreed that the six per cent cut-back would be distributed as follows: Malaysia 28,556 tonnes, Indonesia 28,376, Thailand 17,116, Bolivia 12,611, Australia 6,937, Zaire 1,351 and Nigeria 901 tonnes.

## Romania raises fuel prices for industry

BUCHAREST (R) — The Romanian government has raised industrial fuel prices by about one third, scrapped subsidies and told industry it had to pay its own way.

It was the first move of its kind since last December's uprising ended communist rule and brought to power a government pledged to creating a market economy.

Economic analysts said the government measures were designed to cushion household consumers from the first major assault on subsidies, probably out of the fear of street protests.

The government still subsidises the prices of most essential goods, especially food, although its policy is gradually to free prices altogether.

Industry had been paying about three-quarters of the price charged to household consumers for electricity but would henceforth pay the same, the government said in a toughly-worded broadcast statement.

Similar price changes were decreed for petrol, heating oils, lubricants and other fuel consumed by industry, notorious for inefficiency and waste.

"We are confronted by a severe reduction in domestic energy sources — coal, petroleum and gas — and the effect of all this is doubled by the explosive prices of petroleum on the world market mainly because of the Gulf crisis," the government statement said.

Romania was hit hard by the global embargo against Iraq, which previously provided a quarter of its oil imports.

But the Soviet Union, another major provider for Romania, agreed last week not to cut back supplies this winter.

The government said fuel costs "must be borne directly by enterprises so that they can at least rethink their activity in terms of profitability."

It said enterprises were scrambling for hard currency "but we must say that energy is an even harder currency" and only enterprises which achieved quality and quantity in their production would have access to it.

"Those enterprises with a poor activity have no grounds for access to energy through the state" it said.

Economic analysts said industrial fuel price rises would bring higher manufacturing and transport costs and would eventually be passed on to consumers.

## Nikkei posts historic gain

TOKYO (R) — A record rally of Tokyo share prices fuelled gains in stock markets around Asia Tuesday, but brokers said the euphoria was likely to be short-lived.

Tokyo's Nikkei index achieved its largest single day gain in both percentage and point terms after Japanese authorities Monday announced steps to support a market that had plummeted for five straight days.

The Nikkei surged 2,676.55 points, or 13.24 per cent, to 22,898.41, after plunging 761.64 Monday. The previous record percentage gain for the index was 11.29 per cent, made Dec. 15, 1989.

"We're looking at a market that has fallen from 500 to over 1,000 points every day for the past week," said Daniel Marull, a trader at Sanyo Securities. "The market needed a rebound."

Brokers said lower oil prices helped to trigger the rally.

"The day's gains show that this is a market of extremes," said Gregory Bundy, a stockbroker at Merrill Lynch Japan. "One day you can't sell it, the next day you can't buy it."

Tokyo's gains, along with the fall in oil prices, supported higher share prices around the region.

Hong Kong stocks rose sharply, with the Hang Seng index jumping 114.22 points or 4.1 per cent to 2,905.48. "We've seen across-the-board buying, from foreign and local institutions to individual investors and traders," a broker said.

In Australia, stocks also climbed, ending just off highs. The All Ordinaries index closed 20.4 points firmer at 1,406.1.

Taiwan stocks rose but ended off their highs because of profit-taking ahead of Wednesday's holiday there. The weighted index gained 33.28 points, or 1.3 per cent, to 2,593.75.

Despite Tuesday's gains, underlying market sentiment remains bleak, brokers said. Although oil prices were easier, many people said prospects for a peaceful resolution to the Gulf crisis were still slim.

"There is still a fair degree of scepticism among international investors," said John White of Cavill White Securities in Wellington, where the Barclays share index estimate finished 34.64 points higher at 1,513.87.

"This is only a small rebound and the long-term outlook is still gloomy," said David Liou of Foremost Investment Services in Taiwan.

Surging stocks prices had little effect on currency markets.

## Traders wait for Saddam Oil prices enter 'a peace phase'

LONDON (R) — Oil prices dropped \$2 a barrel in Europe Tuesday as traders interpreted words from U.S. President George Bush and Iraqi President Saddam Hussein as signs of hope for a peaceful solution to the Gulf crisis.

Oil prices are now more than \$4 a barrel below the 10-year highs reached last week on concern in the market that a war would disrupt oil supply.

"One week the market is euphoric with hopes of peace, the next its pessimistic with fears of war. Right now it's going through a peace phase," said Mehdi Varzi, analyst at Kleinwort Benson Securities in London.

Oil prices for the November futures contract fell as low as \$34.90 a barrel Tuesday for the world benchmark, North Sea Brent blend, which had peaked around \$40 last week.

By 1400 GMT, it had bounced back to \$35.80. This compared with Monday's close of \$37.05 and Friday's finish of \$39.50 on London's International Petroleum Exchange.

Hopes that war could be averted began Sunday when a statement from Saddam called for dialogue. Oil fell around \$2 Monday.

Further hopes for peace came Monday night when Bush told the United Nations that an Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait could be linked to a broader peace settlement in the Middle East.

Traders were now watching out for Saddam's next words.

"All the focus is now on Baghdad," said Lawrence Eagles, an analyst at GNI Commodities.

"We can expect to see an indication in the next few days on whether Saddam will take this olive branch or if he is adamant on keeping Kuwait," Eagles said.

Despite the sudden retreat in prices the market has not become carried away with ideas of a diplomatic solution.

The statement by Bush "is testing the waters," said a trader.

ing Saddam Hussein to see if he is determined to hold onto Kuwait. The risk of war is still high and there is no hint that he wants to withdraw from Kuwait," Varzi said.

Traders said the fall of the last couple of days in part reflected the arrival of extra oil on the market from producers who had pledged to make up for missing Iraqi and Kuwaiti crude, embargoed by the United Nations.

Speculation also that Saudi Arabia would have technical problems raising its output have receded.

A survey of OPEC production by Reuters, published Monday, put September output at 22.1 million barrels per day (b/d), up from August's 17-month low of 19.86 million and making up for the last four million b/d of Iraqi and Kuwaiti oil.

Saudi Arabia's output showed the largest advance with September production estimated at 7.52 million b/d, up 1.72 million b/d from August.

President Bush, who has complained about the skyrocketing price of oil because of the crisis in the Gulf, said Monday he had no plans to impose a ceiling on oil prices in the United States.

"It's not for me to decide," Bush told reporters in New York, where he delivered an address to the United Nations.

"I am confident in the long run that supply and demand will set the price, not speculations in some futures market," he said, referring to the impact of speculators on prices.

"So I caution the high-flying speculator, hey, be careful," Bush said, "because most of the estimates that I've seen on what oil supply and demand would do to the market would have the market price significantly below current October future levels."

"It's not for me to try to price oil," Bush said. "I've got enough problems out there."

## Kinnock promises better economic management

BLACKPOOL, England (R) — Opposition leader Neil Kinnock, saying Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had made Britons worse off, Tuesday promised a society that would provide better care for its sick, its children and its old.

Kinnock vowed in a keynote policy speech that, if Labour was returned in an election due by mid-1992, it would more capably manage the economy than the free marketeering Conservatives had during Thatcher's 11 years as prime minister.

But he would not be quick to follow their tax-cutting lead.

"The needs of the children and the sick and the pensioners of our country must come first," Kinnock told Labour's annual conference.

Kinnock said that "in many vital respects matters are worse than they were 11 years ago."

The economy was in recession, Kinnock said. To restore it, Labour would cut interest rates to reduce the costs borne by industry and by people paying mortgages on their homes.

A three-point programme would also bring in credit controls to curb consumer spending and negotiate entry into the European currency exchange rate mechanism.

Kinnock's address to the conference set out the party agenda for the election Thatcher must call by mid-1992.

Labour leaders are using the week-long convention in the northern seaside resort of Blackpool as a launch pad.

They are confident of victory, even though their 13-month opinion poll lead over the Conservatives has shrunk from 24 points in March to about seven in most current surveys.

Kinnock, 47, told more than 2,000 applauding delegates that

conditions in Britain were worse now than when Thatcher came to power in 1979 and began free market reforms and sales of state-owned industries.

"The Tories (Conservatives) are not even back at square one after 11 years. A year ago at their annual conference, the Tories were promising they would make the economy stronger. It is now in recession," he said.

"They promised to get inflation down. They put it up from 7.4 per cent to 10.6 per cent. They promised to get interest rates down. They put them up from 14 per cent to 15 per cent," he noted.

Kinnock said most Britons were dissatisfied with a society where "the schools are underfunded, the hospital wards are being closed, the land, the water and the air are dirty and the streets are not safe."

Kinnock, who has conducted a complete policy overhaul since Labour's third straight election defeat in 1987, said he would want his government to be best remembered for education reforms.

He hoped to use the Blackpool meeting to present his often-fractious and divided party as united and an acceptable alternative government in the run-up to the next election.

But he has suffered setbacks on retirement pensions, with a conference call for substantial increases against the party leadership's advice, and a well-publicised internal squabble over how much a Labour government would cut defence spending.

But the party backed Kinnock Tuesday by voting to reduce the overwhelming influence of trade unions, Labour's main financial sponsors, cutting the power of the union block vote at the annual meeting from 90 per cent to 70 per cent.

AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES					
Tuesday, October 2, 1990					
Central Bank official rates					
	Buy	Sell			
U.S. dollar	655.0	659.0	Japanese yen (for 100)	478.9	481.8
Pound Sterling	1233.6	1241.0	Dutch guilder	372.7	374.9
Deutschemark	420.2	422.7	Swedish crown	114.1	114.8
Swiss franc	304.9	307.9	Italian lira (for 100)	56.1	56.4
French franc	125.4	126.2	Belgian franc (for 10)	205.0	206.2

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES			
LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at mid-session on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.			
	One Sterling	One U.S. dollar	
U.S. dollar	1.8815/25	1.1535/45	U.S. dollar
Canadian dollar	1.5580/85	1.7565/75	Deutschemark
Deutschemark	1.2985/95	32.07/12	Swiss francs
Dutch guilders	5.2175/2225	5.2175/2225	Belgian francs
Swiss francs	116.6/1167	136.85/95	French francs
Japanese yen	5.7360/7410	6.0375/0425	Italian lire
Swedish crowns	5.9550/9600	388.30/80	Japanese yen
Norwegian crowns			Swedish crowns
Danish crowns			Norwegian crowns
U.S. dollars			Danish crowns

### TODAY AT

**Cinema RAINBOW** Tel: 625155

**LICENCE TO KILL**

Performances: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30 p.m.

**Cinema CONCORD** Tel: 677420

**MOVING**

Richard Bryer, Randy Quade

Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.

**Cinema PHILADELPHIA** Tel: 634144

**POLICE ACADEMY "6"**

Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.

**Cinema NIJOM** Tel: 675571

**Ilham Shahin, Hisham Abdul Hamid in AL MULK LILLAH (Arabic)**

Performances: 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 p.m. Friday & Sunday extra show at 11:00 a.m.

**Cinema PLAZA** Tel: 699238

**Mahmoud Abdul Aziz - Maail Zayed in LADIES AND MADEMOISELLES**

Performances: 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.

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# 120 die in Chinese hijacked airliner crash in Canton

HONG KONG (R) — One hundred and twenty people were killed Tuesday when a hijacked Chinese Boeing 737 crashed into two parked aircraft as it tried to land in the southern city of Canton after a bomb blast on board, officials said.

An official at Canton's Baiyun (White Cloud) Airport, contacted by Reuters from Hong Kong, said: "A total of 120 people died and another 100 or so survived." The Boeing 737 was hijacked after it left the southeastern port city of Xiamen for the 70-minute flight to Canton. A U.S. consular official in Canton said a bomb exploded as the plane tried to land.

The airliner hit an empty Boeing 707 and then smashed into a parked Boeing 757 which was loaded with passengers heading for Shanghai.

The hijacked Boeing 737, carrying 93 passengers and 10 crew, was owned by Xiamen Airways, a subsidiary of the National flag carrier Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC). The

other two aircraft were also owned by CAAC.

The official said he could not confirm a report by a Hong Kong television station that a hijacker had demanded to go to Hong Kong and that the aircraft had crashed after a struggle on the flight deck.

Television pictures showed a slightly damaged Boeing 707, the charred wreckage of the Boeing 737, and the newer Boeing 757 lying badly shattered with its back broken.

A survivor spoke of bodies strewn across the airport tarmac. A woman living near the airport said: "I saw two separate fireballs and then a huge black column of smoke. There were many ambulances and fire trucks."

Aviation sources in Hong Kong said two hijackers were involved. Airport officials said Chinese, Taiwanese and Hong Kong Chinese people were among those aboard the two aircraft.

Western diplomatic sources said an American woman, whose name was not given, was injured in the crash and taken to hospital. She was believed to have been on the Boeing 757 hit on the ground by the hijacked airliner.

The sources identified another U.S. citizen aboard the Xiamen flight as Erin Lynne Thomas, who was unharmed.

One woman survivor on the Xiamen plane was quoted by the sources as saying there was a hijacking attempt but she was unaware of an explosion. There was a struggle on the flight deck as the plane was landing, she said.

The last thing she remembered was that the plane flipped over, the sources said.

A Western witness said the plane snapped in half like a matchstick. "All that was left of the fuselage was charred metal. It looked like a crematorium," he was quoted as saying.

According to a Chinese witness, the Boeing 737 hit the flight deck of the empty 707, veered off

and hit the 757 above the level of the wing.

In Taiwan, state radio said at least 24 Taiwanese tourists were aboard the Boeing 737. Canton hospital officials said one Taiwanese man was among the dead.

A Japanese diplomat in Peking said a Japanese businessman on board the Boeing 757 was taken to hospital for observation but was unharmed.

The diplomat quoted the man, identified as Tomohide Yamamoto, 23, as saying he and several other people escaped from the aircraft down an emergency chute.

He said he saw people lying on the tarmac and he believed many were dead.

The U.S. consular official said: "When it (the 737) hit the 757 it exploded in a fireball."

Asked if a bomb had been the cause of the crash an official at Canton airport told Reuters: "It probably was." He refused to elaborate.

## 3 killed in Indian caste row rally

NEW DELHI (R) — At least three people were killed and 10 wounded Tuesday when Delhi police opened fire on demonstrators protesting against the Indian government's plan to increase the number of its jobs reserved for low-caste Hindus.

Two of the dead were demonstrators and one was a police constable who died in hospital after "hooligans fired on the police," a police spokesman said.

Senior policeman Ajay Chandra said his men were forced to open fire when about 80 of them were surrounded near parliament by a 5,000-strong mob wielding heavy sticks and throwing stones.

"The crowd became totally unmanageable and we had to open fire," he said after a rally that took place on the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, the advocate of non-violence who led India to independence in 1947.

Before the rally young men from Haryana and Uttar Pradesh, states adjacent to the Indian capital, had smashed windows in government buildings, looted shops and burned vehicles.

Serious unrest began as people drifted away from the rally against Prime Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh's plan to increase government jobs reserved for lower castes, outcasts and tribal people from 22.5 per cent to nearly half.

The anger that sparked violence and suicides by fire and other means across north India in the past two weeks was evident at the rally held on lawns next door to parliament.

Chadha said the main trouble started when young men leaving the rally set fire to a water tanker. A large crowd gathered and began to stone police who retaliated with baton charges and tear gas before opening fire, he said.

Reporters saw the body of one young man in a police van and three others, apparently seriously hurt, being taken to hospital. Police said one of them died in hospital.

## Moscow expects CFE treaty by November

NEW YORK (AP) — Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze says he expects a treaty to control conventional arms to be concluded by November.

"Here in New York we have been able to find solutions regarding the key elements of the CFE (conventional forces) agreement," he said Monday at a two-day, 35-nation European conference.

"I would say that the European disarmament train has made up for the delays that worried all of us and is now on schedule and will arrive in Paris right on time."

... We can now assume that the agreement will be concluded," he told the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

The CSCE, which seeks to bridge East-West differences, plans a summit meeting Nov. 19-21 in Paris.

The conventional-forces treaty was expected to be a centerpiece of the New York conference, the first CSCE gathering in North America. The treaty, between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Pact nations, would reduce U.S. and Soviet tanks, anti-aircraft artillery and other non-nuclear weapons in Europe.

The treaty may be cleared at a meeting Wednesday between Shevardnadze and Secretary of State James A. Baker. Talks on the treaty are under way in Vienna.

Baker said the United States would not attend the Paris summit without a conventional-forces agreement.

"The United States remains convinced that the completion of a CFE treaty is an essential precondition of holding the CSCE summit," he told the conference.

"Signing the CFE treaty will mark our irreversible disengagement from the cold war, locking in a new post-cold war military order."

Shevardnadze earlier told reporters he and U.S. President George Bush also saw "favourable prospects" to complete nuclear arms reductions talks before the end of the year.

"It is my feeling that some of the major START (strategic arms reduction talks) issues will be resolved even while I am here in New York," Shevardnadze said.

Earlier Monday the U.S. government gave its support to full membership in CSCE for the three of the Soviet Union's Baltic republics — Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia — and said Albania may be allowed to participate as an observer.

The 35-member CSCE includes all the European countries, except Albania, and the United States and Canada. East Germany will drop out Wednesday when it merges with West Germany.

## Red Cross begins medical supply by air to Cambodia

BANGKOK (R) — A plane bearing the Red Cross insignia and 4.5 tonnes of medical supplies left for Phnom Penh Tuesday, the first of what is to become a regularly scheduled flight carrying humanitarian aid to Cambodia.

Most of the supplies were destined for Mongkol Borei, in the embattled northwest, where the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has established the latest of its medical outposts.

Mongkol Borei is on a route between Aranyaprathet in Thailand and Battambang, Cambodia's second largest city. Most of the 300,000 Cambodian refugees are expected to follow that route when they eventually return to their homeland.

Red Cross officials said that

day was not yet at hand.

"The time is not right," said Jean-Jacques Fressard, Bangkok representative of the Geneva-based organisation.

He said such a huge number of refugees could not be moved until there was a political settlement in Cambodia and stability in the countryside.

He said the Red Cross medical teams would be fully occupied with people suffering the consequences of nearly 12 years of civil war in the Cambodian hinterland.

Fressard said the 60,000-100,000 refugees moved back into Cambodia from camps controlled by Khmer Rouge guerrillas in Thailand earlier this year would have access to the Mongkol Borei facility.

## U.S., Soviets 'willing' to police Angola ceasefire

NEW YORK (R) — The United States and the Soviet Union have indicated they would be willing to police a ceasefire and elections to end Angola's 15-year-old civil war, the New York Times reported Tuesday.

A U.S.-Soviet role in reaching a settlement was discussed last week in Portugal during the fourth round of negotiations between Luanda and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA, the Times said.

A senior U.S. State Department official told the Times that the Soviet Union and United States had agreed to accept an invitation from the two Angolan sides to join in an international force that would work out and then supervise a ceasefire.

The official said the monitoring force would probably resemble the U.N.-sponsored group that helped settle the fighting between South Africa and Namibian guerrillas before supervising free elections there last year. That force included both Soviet and U.S. members.

The official expressed optimism that the two sides in the Angolan conflict were closer to an agreement on elections, saying: "For the first time they are talking seriously about a ceasefire."

The superpowers have strong influence in Angola because of their roles in the conflict. Moscow supports Angola with 1,100 advisers, while Washington has backed UNITA with \$60 million in military assistance.

A ceasefire was arranged last year under the mediation of President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire but it quickly broke down and the fighting intensified.

Soviet, U.S. and Angolan officials told the Times they hoped the involvement of the two superpowers would make it more likely a ceasefire would hold this time.

UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi said in an interview that the U.S. and Soviet supervisors of the ceasefire might have to be armed. But he said it had not been decided whether military or police forces would be involved.

## Papandreou in hospital with heart problems

ATHENS (R) — Greek Socialist Party leader and former Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, facing charges of criminal wrongdoing, was rushed to hospital Tuesday with heart problems.

Papandreou's health deteriorated the day after a magistrate ordered his friend, former alternate Premier and Justice Minister Agamemnon Koutsouyorgas, be held pending trial on complicity in a \$200-million bank scandal.

"(Papandreou) was certainly affected after he heard the bad news about Koutsouyorgas," an official of Papandreou's Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) told Reuters.

A medical announcement said Papandreou, 71, was admitted to the intensive care unit of the state-run Athens General Hospital "with irregular heart beat and breathing problems."

His condition after treatment was described as stable.

## Jaruzelski signs law setting up polls

WARSAW (AP) — President Wojciech Jaruzelski has signed legislation setting up the first popular presidential election in Poland in more than 50 years, the Polish News Agency (PAP) reported.

The presidential signature on the bills, which include a constitutional amendment and a law on presidential election, opened the way for holding the nationwide ballot as early as Nov. 25. The parliament speaker is expected to announce the date soon.

Jaruzelski, the former Communist Party leader, asked parliament on Sept. 19 to shorten his term in the face of increasing calls for him to step down as an unwanted symbol of the country's old order.

Parliament elected him to a six-year term in July 1989.

"I accept this as an act of relief, certainly as a serious political act... I am happy I could do this," Jaruzelski told PAP after signing the bills into law.

He said his successor "should

be a man who would unite the nation. This is extremely important in a situation when we are experiencing a period of stormy discussions, differences and even antagonisms."

"This should be a wise man, and at the same time an energetic one, a bold and considerate man who would be capable of pursuing difficult tasks in these difficult times," Jaruzelski said.

Solidarity leader Lech Walesa has declared his candidacy, and he started his presidential campaign Monday with a rally in the central city of Torun.

Walesa is expected to face Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki, his former ally and adviser. Supporters have said he will announce his presidential bid after the date of the election is set.

Walesa sounded a populist note at his first campaign rally, declaring to a crowd of more than 5,000 in the market square, "I am one of you and want to remain one of you."

The Solidarity chairman, at his

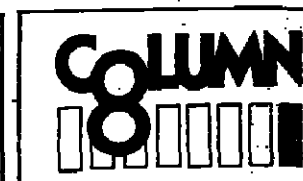
first meeting with the public since declaring his presidential campaign on Sept. 16, said it was too early to present his programme.

But when Walesa appeared on the red-brick balcony of the medieval town hall, he flashed "V for victory" signs and the brass band struck up a tune instantly recognisable to Poles as the anthem of the pre-war strongman Marshal Jozef Pilsudski.

A banner on the town hall read "Torun welcomes Lech" and two posters said, "we will elect Lech Walesa for president."

Evoking the spirit: carried Solidarity from when the East Bloc's first independent trade union was created in 1980, Walesa said: "We succeeded 10 years ago. Ten million people joined us in the search for new chances for Poland. Today I have a similar job."

Walesa told the rally he would be travelling across Poland to ask his countrymen "where are the shortcomings and where is the wisdom?" He said "Poland is really free but... we need new minds" in government.



## Japanese choose leisure over salary hike

TOKYO (R) — More and more Japanese — whose legendary capacity for hard work is the backbone of a buoyant economy — would rather have more free time than more pay if given the choice, according to a government survey. About 57 per cent of those polled said they would prefer more leisure time to a pay rise, a four per cent increase over a 1989 poll, the prime minister's office said Tuesday. Some 22 per cent said they would take a higher salary at the expense of leisure time, the lowest on record since the government initiated the poll in 1975. About 7,600 working adults responded to the nationwide poll conducted last May.

## U.S. court to cover nude dancing

WASHINGTON (R) — Is nude dancing in pubs and bars a form of expression covered by free-speech guarantees in the U.S. constitution? The U.S. Supreme Court has said that it hoped to get to the bottom of the issue. The case arises from a suit by several nude dancers in Indiana who argue that their performances are entitled to the barest minimum of protection under constitutional guarantees. Indiana's state government wants to stop the practice under its law banning public indecency. The Supreme Court decision is not expected until next year.

## Newlyweds get belated present from boy scouts

WHITE BEAR LAKE, Minn. (AP) — Boy scouts clearing highway litter gave two newlyweds a belated wedding present when they found a bundle of checks and cards stolen from them earlier this month. A soggy cardboard box spotted over the weekend by the White Bear Lake troop also contained a copy of the vows Cynthia and Karl Rutherford read to each other at their wedding on Sep. 1. The box was stolen from the couple's pickup truck the day after the wedding, along with Cynthia's wedding dress, her husband's tuxedo and their luggage. "It kind of put a halt to their honeymoon all at once," said Gordon Byers, the bride's father. He estimated that \$500 in cash and checks were in the box when it was stolen. The cash was not recovered. Scouts said they were surprised to find the box while they were cleaning Minnesota Highway 96 as part of a state programme under which groups "adopt" a highway and keep it clean. "We just expected to find the usual highway trash," said Ryan True, 11. "He said the same thing I did," said True's mother, Sue. "How could someone rob someone on their honeymoon? It just makes you sick." Byers said his daughter would be happy to have the greeting cards back. "Some of them had special messages on them," he said. "Some of these people haven't even been thanked."

## Wrong dog put to sleep

FORT WORTH, Texas (AP) — A teenager who brought his beloved dog in for a rabies vaccination watched as his pet was mistakenly put to sleep. "It was a real tragedy, very serious," said Dr. Keith Sultemeier, the veterinarian who operated the clinic in Azle, northwest of Fort Worth. Fifteen-year-old Tony McCarty and his mother brought the dog, a 2 1/2-year-old pit bull-chow mix named Runt, into the clinic Thursday, about the same time a female pit bull-chow mix was brought in for euthanasia. Sultemeier said, "The lady and her son came in with a dog for a rabies vaccination and we walked out without the dog... We are at fault," the veterinarian said. The boy was with Runt when the dog got the lethal injection instead of the rabies shot. To make up for the error, Sultemeier bought McCarty a full-blooded chow puppy. McCarty's mother, Pam Peyton, said she won't sue Sultemeier. "I don't see any reason to ruin his practice over this," she said. "He's gotten us a new dog and said he will take steps — whatever that means — to make sure it doesn't happen again and I believe he will."



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